

Jan 21 '20

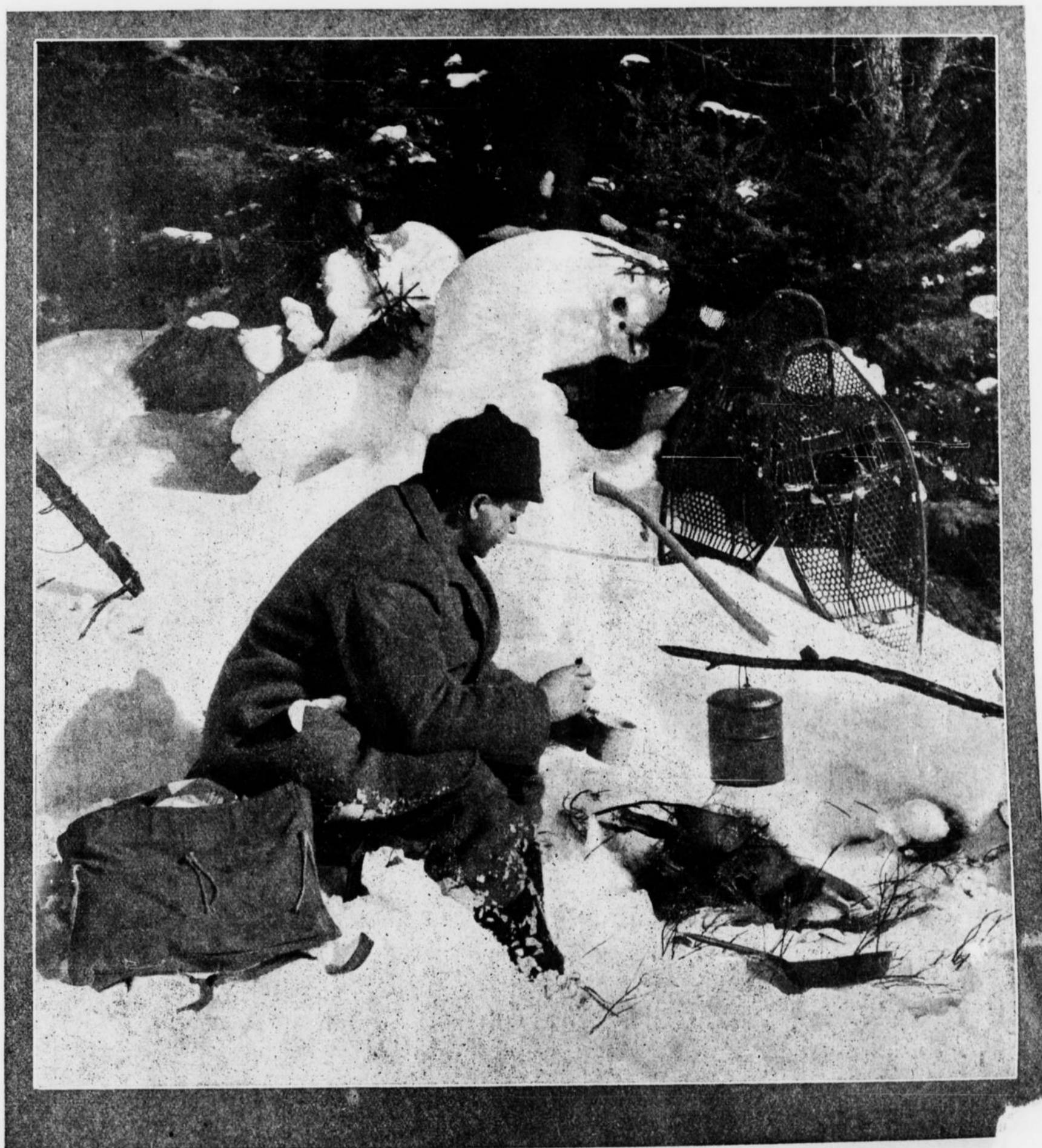
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

January 21, 1920

\$1.50 per Year



THE WOODSMAN'S DINNER TIME

Circulation over 76,000 Weekly

THE BANK OF TORONTO

REPORT OF THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Sixty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Toronto was held at the Head Office in Toronto, on Wednesday, 14th January, 1920.

On motion the Chair was taken by the President, Mr. W. G. Gooderham, the Assistant General Manager, Mr. John R. Lamb, was requested to act as secretary, and Messrs. A. E. Duncanson and C. H. Taylor were appointed Scrutineers.

The Secretary read the Annual Report as follows:—

The Directors of The Bank of Toronto beg to present their Report for the year ending November 29th, 1919, accompanied by the Statement of the Bank's affairs and the results of the operations for the year.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The Balance at credit of Profit and Loss, on November 30th, 1918, was	\$ 625,623.94
The Net Profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits and rebate on current discounts, amounted to the sum of	1,011,359.09
	<u>\$1,636,983.03</u>
This sum has been appropriated as follows:—	
Dividends Nos. 150 to 153 at Twelve per cent. per annum	600,000.00
Reserved for Federal Tax	\$100,000.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	25,000.00
Y.M.C.A., Navy League and other subscriptions	18,000.00
Written off Bank Premises	100,000.00
	<u>243,000.00</u>
Carried forward to next year	793,983.03
	<u>\$1,636,983.03</u>

The business of the Country has again been of a satisfactory character; all our products have been in demand, the volume of exports has been large, domestic trade has been good, and the results have been encouraging.

The Bank has had another year of advance, and all departments of its business show increases.

The Head Office and Branches have been regularly inspected by the Inspection Staff, and at the Head Office the usual inspection of cash and securities has been made.

Mr. G. T. Clarkson, C.A., the Auditor appointed by the shareholders of the Bank, has made his usual thorough examination, and his report is appended to the General Statement presented herewith.

His name will be submitted for reappointment.

During the year thirty-two new Branches were opened, making one hundred and fifty-six Branches of the Bank now in operation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. G. GOODERHAM,
President

GENERAL STATEMENT

NOVEMBER 29th, 1919.

LIABILITIES

Notes in circulation	\$ 8,003,980.00
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	\$53,614,588.73
Deposits not bearing interest	<u>33,098,408.47</u>
	86,712,997.20
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	249,008.30
Balances due to Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	694,587.33
Quarterly Dividend, payable December 1st, 1919	150,000.00
Dividends unpaid	807.75
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	
Capital paid up	5,000,000.00
Rest	6,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	<u>793,983.03</u>
	11,793,983.03
	<u>\$109,285,118.55</u>

ASSETS

Gold and Silver coin current	\$ 955,732.82
Dominion Notes held	10,249,490.00
Deposit in the central gold reserves	3,500,000.00
	<u>\$14,705,222.82</u>
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	247,412.28
Notes of other Banks	827,355.00
Cheques on other Banks	5,703,607.23
Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,457,020.17
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	12,874,811.10
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign, and colonial public securities other than Canadian	9,835,862.12
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	728,792.52
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures, and Stocks	3,536,542.66
	<u>\$ 49,911,625.90</u>
Other current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest, \$236,970.00)	53,888,701.18
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	188,940.38
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	
	<u>54,077,641.56</u>
	<u>1,679,754.94</u>
	<u>3,616,096.15</u>
	<u>\$109,285,118.55</u>

W. G. GOODERHAM, President.
Toronto, November 29th, 1919.

THOS. F. HOW, General Manager.

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

To the Shareholders of The Bank of Toronto:—

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the chief office of The Bank of Toronto, and certified returns received from its branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches on November 29th, 1919, I certify that, in my opinion, such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examination mentioned, the cash and securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches were checked and verified by me during the year, and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to me, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under my notice have, in my opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

Toronto, December 22nd, 1919.

The meeting was then addressed by the President, Vice-president, and General Manager.

Report of the Directors and accompanying Statement were adopted, and resolutions were passed confirming the Y.M.C.A., Navy League, and other organizations, and expressing the thanks of the Stockholders to the President, Vice-president and other Directors, and to the General Manager and their services during the past year. Mr. G. T. Clarkson was

reappointed Auditor and the following Directors were elected: W. G. Gooderham, William Stone, John Macdonald, Lt.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, Joseph Henderson, Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, J. L. Englehart, William I. Gear, Paul J. Myler, A. H. Campbell, W. R. Bawlf and John I. McFarland.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. W. G. Gooderham was re-elected President, and Mr. Joseph Henderson Vice-president.

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank, or express money-order.

MINERAL SPRINGS Sanitarium

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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And the reason for work opened

It Is Your Health

Why suffer long? We can cure you and send you back in such condition that work will be a pleasure to you. DIABETES is not incurable. This wasting disease can be controlled and finally eradicated, if taken in time. Diet and care are needed. Come to us.

RHEUMATISM—Painful and insistent though the Rheumatism may be, we have restored many bad cases to complete health and strength. Write to us at once. Stomach Trouble—Probably the most common of all complaints. So common that too many neglect it. Yet your whole strength depends on your stomach. We can tone it up and restore you to health.

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February 10 to 20Make your entry early to
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Positively No Long Delay
Broken Main Springs, Watch Crystals, Hands, Broach Pins, etc., etc., replaced and returned in 24 hours.

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MINNEDOSA, MAN.**Eggs and Dairy Butter Wanted**
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Write us today for prices

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WINNIPEG, MAN.Man. Govt. Produce Licence No. 14.
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LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, R. D. COLQUETTE, JOHN W.

WARD, P. M. ABEL and MARY P. McCALLUM.

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ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display: 45c. and 50c. per agate line. Livestock Display: 30c. per agate line. Classified: 8c. per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly-worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

New and Easy Way to Learn Music

Learn to Play and Sing in Spare Time at Home—Every Step
Made Simple as A B C by Print-and-Picture Lessons
That You Can't Go Wrong On.

TRY IT ON APPROVAL

Entire Cost Only a Few Cents a Lesson—and Nothing Whatever
to Pay Unless You Are Satisfied.



How often have you wished that you knew how to play the violin or piano—or whatever your favorite instrument may be—or that you could take part in singing.

How many an evening's pleasure has been utterly spoiled and ruined by the admission "I can't sing," or "No, I am sorry, but I can't play."

At all social gatherings, someone is sooner or later sure to suggest music. When the others gather around for the fun, the one who can take no part feels hopelessly out of it—a wall-flower—a mere listener and looker on!

Or those long and lonesome evenings at home, when minutes seem like hours—how quickly the time would pass if you could spend it at the piano or organ—or in making a violin "talk," or in enjoying some other instrument.

And now—at last—this pleasure and satisfaction that you have so often wished for can easily be added to your daily life.

No need to join a class or pin yourself down to certain hours for lessons or practice. No need to pay a dollar or more per lesson to a private teacher. Neither the question of time nor expense is any longer a bar—every one of the obstacles that have been confining your enjoyment to mere listening have now been removed.

SUCCESS

"Since I've been taking your lessons I've made over \$60 with my violin. Your lessons surely are fine." — Melvin Freeland, Macopin, N.J.

"When I started with you I knew nothing about the Cornet or music, but now I can play almost any piece of music." — Kasson Swan, Denmark, Cod Co., Nova Scotia.

"I want to extend the heartiest approval of your Piano Course. It has done more for me than years of other lessons." — Moxie N. Lewis, 319 Jefferson, Neosho, Mo.

"The folks at home are delighted to hear me play the Organ so well. You have a splendid system of teaching music." — M. F. Allard, Caraquet, N.B.

Learn to Play by Note

For Beginners or Advanced Pupils

Piano	Harmony and Composition
Organ	Sight Singing
Violin	Guitar
Viola	Ukulele
Banjo	Hawaiian
Tenor Banjo	Steel Guitar
Mandolin	Harp
Clarinet	Cornet
Flute	Piccolo
Saxophone	Trombone
Cello	

come accomplished players or singers under my direction by mail. Also thousands of men and women, 50 to 70 years old—including many who had never before tried to play any instrument or taken a lesson of any kind—have found my method equally easy. My method is as thorough as it is easy. I teach you the only right way—teach you to play or sing by note. No "trick" music, no "numbers," no makeshifts of any kind.

I call my method "new"—simply because it is so radically different from the old and hard-to-understand ways of teaching music. But my method is thoroughly time-tried and proven. Over 225,000 successful pupils—in all parts of the world, and including all ages, from boys and girls of 7 to 8, to men and women of 70—are the proof. Read the enthusiastic letters from some of them, which you will find printed at the left—samples of the kind of letters I am receiving in practically every mail. My file contains thousands of such letters. Largely through the recommendations of satisfied pupils, I have built up the largest school of music in the world.

But I don't ask you to judge my methods by what others say, or by what I myself say. You can take any course on trial—singing or any instrument you prefer—and judge entirely by your own progress. If for any reason you are not satisfied with the course or with what you learn from it, then it won't cost you a single penny. I guarantee satisfaction. On the other hand, if you are pleased with the course, the total cost amounts to only a few cents a lesson, with your music and everything included.

When learning to play or sing is so easy, why continue to confine your enjoyment of music to mere listening? Why not at least let me send you my free book that tells you all about my methods?

I know you will find this book absorbingly interesting, simply because it shows you how easy it is to turn your wish to play or sing into an actual fact. Just now I am making a special short-time offer that cuts the cost per lesson in two—send your name now, before this special offer is withdrawn. Instruments supplied when needed, cash or credit. No obligation—simply use the coupon or send your name and address in a letter or on a post card.

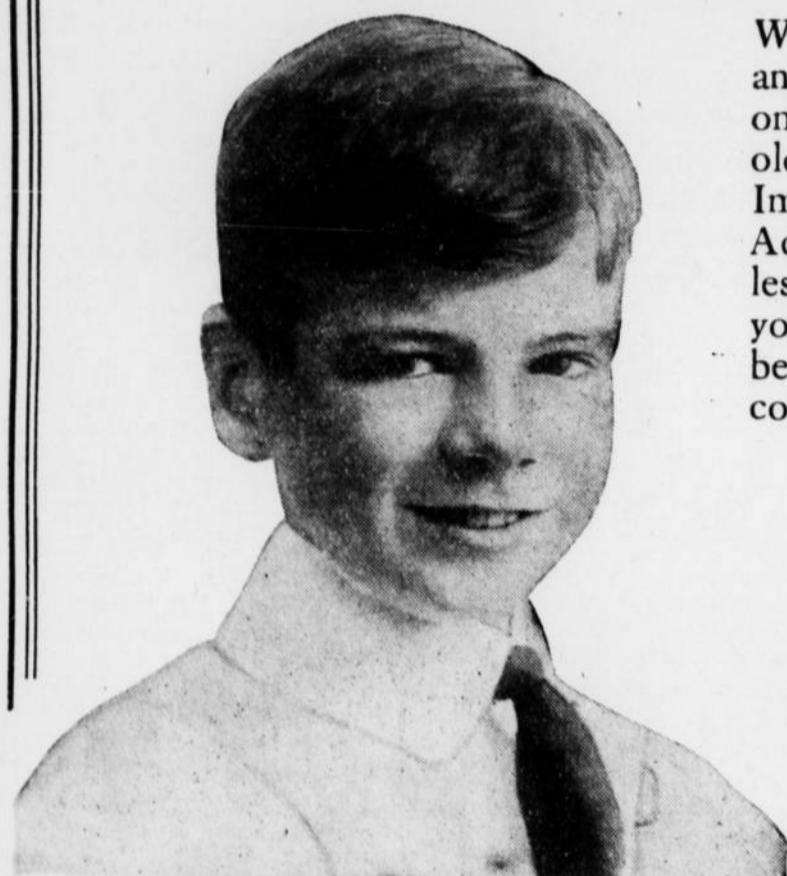


Mr. David F. Kemp, President U.S. School of Music, 1391, Brunswick Bldg., New York City.

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Please send me this booklet which will tell me how I can give my boy or girl a fund of knowledge which will make him or her a success in life.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____
G.G.G. Jan 21.

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If a royal road to learning is possible, this is it. There's not a useless word in it. You can't read for five minutes without learning something. The most direct explanations possible are given, and pictures are used to make plain those parts where words will not suffice. You can easily pass, by the time your next examinations come off.

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From the time young brother and sister can understand and is old enough to enjoy looking at pictures, The Book of Knowledge educates. Either you, or your father or mother can read the descriptions and explain the pictures. And mark this—it answers any question a child can ask!

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for the 80-page free booklet, *The Key to Your Child's Success in Life*. This booklet is profusely illustrated and gives actual pages from the work, besides many other interesting topics, such as: The sun and his family; things you want to know about your skin, finger nails, teeth and ears; the lords of the wild kingdom; a concrete ship in the water; growing a crop in the desert; Canada the Wonderland; how to make a telephone; a simple set of tricks; the boy carpenter's box of tools; and others. Satisfy your desire to know more about The Book of Knowledge. The Coupon brings that information.

The Grolier Society
The Tribune Building, Winnipeg

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 21, 1920

The Convention Season

This is the season of the annual conventions of the organized farmers of the Prairie Provinces. These conventions are the farmers' parliaments of the West. In the East, as in the West, the organized farmers are factors of recognized power and importance in furthering progressive political thinking in Canada. They are manifestly destined to wield still more important influence in the shaping of Canada's history. They can do so by faithful adherence in political action to the principles of genuine democracy, as set forth in the New National Policy which is founded upon the conviction that the governmental system of Canada must be made to serve the well-being and progress of the Canadian people as a whole, without distinction of classes or occupations.

Nothing could be of better omen than the increasing prominence of young men in the deliberations and the activities of the organized farmers. The life of the Canadian people has broken away from the past, their thinking has changed from what it was before the war, the old political catch-eries and the old partyism belong to an out-worn era, and the national life is undergoing a regeneration. On the young men, with their faces set to the future, rests the hope of Canada for the establishment of true democracy.

In the past Canada has had governments not represented by the people but controlled by political machines and representative of special interests. The determination is daily growing in strength throughout the country that hereafter our governmental system must be carried on in the interests of all classes of Canadians, and not in the interests of only certain classes. All sections of our vast and various country must be taken into account. The goal toward which every true Canadian works is national unity and welfare. The old political partyism recreant to that ideal, fostered sectionism, pandered to prejudice, and played into the hands of special privilege. The New National Policy stands for equal rights to all Canadians and special privilege to none.

Some Undemocratic Criticizers

There are certain types of human character that persist throughout centuries. One of these is the instinctive upholder of privilege and caste. Often such a person is not himself a member of a privileged caste; but he is none the less an upholder of the system. He has an instinctive dislike of democracy and believes deep down in his mind (though nowadays he does not say so) that "the common people" should be kept in their places. He worships wealth and social prominence, and if he cannot have these things himself, he does his best to identify himself with those who have them. He regards it as deplorable that the ordinary herd of humanity should be allowed to get ideas of discontent into their heads and should be unwilling to recognize that "the upper classes" should rule.

Throughout history, at every advance of democracy such holders back against progress are to be found doing their best in support of the old order of things. Sometimes they are men of outstanding influence, but snobs and Tories at heart, like Edmund Burke, whose famous writings at the time of the French Revolution, show no sympathy for the oppressed and enslaved peasantry of France, but only sorrow for the passing of the glamour of courts, and the age of chivalry. They have no sympathy with "the common people" in their struggles for jus-

tice. They are unfailingly unfair in their criticisms of democratic movements for equal rights. Like the Montreal Gazette, and Saturday Night, of Toronto, they regard advocates of taking out of the hands of a privileged few the power to levy tribute on the many, as being "malecontents" and "tyros."

We have in Canada, at the present time, a certain number of such instinctive snobs, who are natural enemies of the democratic movement now sweeping across this country in support of the New National Policy. They are, of course, superior persons, in their own estimation of themselves. They are profoundly displeased because the people of Canada are now giving evidence that they are going to take control into their own hands. They are by their very nature admirers of the system which has prevailed heretofore by which the able and aggressive individuals, powerful in big business and high finance, with definite ideas of what they wanted and how to get it by secret methods, have maintained the old political partyism for their own purposes, including the fooling of the people.

It does not penetrate to the consciousness of these critics that by their superior manner of deplored the progress of the new movement in Canada and misrepresenting it as a class movement engineered by the farmers and animated by self-interested class desires, they are simply disclosing what manner of men they are themselves. When they are asked to point to anything in the New National Policy which can be twisted into giving the faintest justification for their criticisms, they have to admit that they cannot do so. But they hasten to declare with solemn shakings of the head, that (to quote one of them) "considered in the light of its inception, it is a class movement."

What oppresses these essentially undemocratic persons is the fact that the New National Policy is so rapidly and so widely gaining the approval and support of increasing numbers of Canadian men and women, without distinction of class or occupation, because it is a policy designed in the interests of the welfare and progress of all Canadians.

Canada's Senate Problem

Like Sinbad, the Sailor, in the Arabian Nights, journeying along with the Old Man of the Sea upon his back, Canada is carrying a burden which clings fast and refuses to be dislodged. When the Fathers of Confederation created the Senate they bequeathed to the Canadian people of succeeding generations something which has become a national problem of formidable magnitude. Sinbad finally succeeded in freeing himself by getting the Old Man drunk, and then shaking off that previously immovable burden from his back. But the Senate problem is perched more securely on Canada's back than the Old Man was on Sindbad's, and cannot be disposed of in any such manner.

This issue of The Guide contains the second of Mr. Chisholm's series of articles on the Senate problem. Mr. Chisholm, in this article, shows that the difficulties blocking the way to abolition of the Senate are practically to be regarded as insuperable; the conclusion he arrives at, after stating and considering them, being that "reform, and not abolition is the only feasible and practicable means of dealing with the Senate." His articles deserve to be read by every Canadian man and woman who is concerned for Canada's welfare and solving of Canada's national problems.

In his article in this issue Mr. Chisholm gives some extracts from the Confederation debates. One thing which was never mentioned in those debates, or spoken of publicly at all by any of the Fathers of Confederation was the now well-established fact that the appointments to be made of the first Senators were powerful inducements in securing the assistance of a number of men of importance and influence, in the work of launching the good ship Confederation. It was known that 72 Senators, with salaries, and holding office for life, were to be appointed to start the Senate on its career on the first Dominion Day, when the Dominion came into being; and a pact, or to use a less grandiloquent word, a political deal, that those appointments should be made from among men already in the legislative councils of the United Provinces (now Ontario and Quebec) and of the Maritime Provinces greased the ways for the Quebec resolutions in the legislatures of what are sometimes described now as the senior Provinces of the Dominion.

It will be found duly set forth in Mr. Chisholm's article in The Guide of this week that not only was the creation of the Senate an essential part of the cost of Confederation, being intended for the safeguarding of the rights of minorities, whose consent would now have to be a condition precedent to its abolition, but also that the first requisite towards its abolition must be unanimous action by both the Senate itself and the House of Commons to secure the amendments of the British North America Act necessary to its abolition. Such action by the two chamberfuls of Canada's law-makers now, or at any future time, is regarded by men who consider themselves practical-minded as being utterly beyond possibility of being hoped for.

The Gordian knot could not be untied, but was cut. With patience, no doubt, it could have been frayed apart. The Senate problem is one which the Canadian people will have to deal with somehow. The first requisite for dealing with it is knowledge of it, which is furnished by these articles in The Guide.

The Censorship Continues?

Letters are coming every day to The Guide expressing indignation in regard to the invasions of private houses, colleges and libraries and the seizures of books, pamphlets and papers disapproved of, and condemned by, somebody at Ottawa, and also in regard to the sentencing of individuals to long terms of imprisonment for having such books, pamphlets or papers in their possession. Some of these raids and sentencing took place only a few weeks ago.

In the editorial under the headline, Violations of Freedom, in The Guide of last week, the demand was made for an explanation from Ottawa of these things. It now appears that they were done under a provision inserted in the Criminal Code of Canada in July last. It appears further that the effect of that addition to the Dominion statute book is to continue in the hands of the authorities at Ottawa powers which they had temporarily and for emergency purposes under certain war-time Orders-in-council.

Those Orders-in-council, as has been announced by proclamation by the Dominion Government, expired at midnight on January 31, 1919. But they live apparently in the additions made in July last to the Criminal Code. Here are these additions:

or distribution any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, picture, paper, circular, card, letter, writing, print, publication or document of any kind in which is taught, advocated, advised or defended, or who shall in any manner teach, advocate, or advise, or defend the use, without authority of law, of force, violence, terrorism or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury as a means of accomplishing any governmental, industrial, or economic change, or otherwise, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for not less than one year, and not more than twenty years.

(2) Any person who circulates, or attempts to circulate or distribute any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, picture, paper, circular, card, letter, writing, print, publication or document of any kind, as described in this section by mailing the same or causing the same to be mailed or posted in any post office, letter box, or other mail receptacle in Canada, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than twenty years.

(3) Any person who imports into Canada from any other country, or attempts to import by or through any means whatsoever, any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, picture, paper, circular, card, letter, writing, print, publication or document of any kind as described in this section, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than twenty years.

The foregoing clauses were introduced in the House at Ottawa, on June 27 last, by Mr. Meighen, who was then acting Minister of Justice. On July 1, Mr. Nickle, then member for Kingston, Ont., who has since resigned from Parliament, protested that there must be criminal intent before there can be a crime, and urged that the proposed additions to the Criminal Code be altered so as to make it possible for a person accused under certain of the specifications, such as in regard to circulation of, or sending for, such printed matter, to clear himself by showing that he had no knowledge of the character of the books, pamphlets, papers or other publications or documents in question. To this Mr. Meighen, speaking for the government, would not agree. "I fear," he said, "that if the suggestion is accepted, it is going to defeat the law." And so the provisions, as proposed, were added without change to the Criminal Code.

The authorities at Ottawa, it would appear, thus continue to have the power which they created by Order-in-council during the war, of banning books, pamphlets, papers and other publications which are judged "seditious," and of making domiciliary raids in search of such printed matter. The only preliminary procedure necessary, apparently, is to convince a magistrate that there is ground for belief that there is such printed matter on the premises in question.

The Guide has requested from Ottawa further information in this regard, including the list, if there is a list of prohibited books, pamphlets and other publications; and is awaiting that information.

Personal Registration

A proposed new plank in the New National Policy declares for naturalization by personal registration in all cases. The arguments for and against this proposal are stated fully and clearly in an informing article printed in this issue. In regard to the charge of \$5.00 made in connection with naturalization, there is much to be said for the view that either this charge should be done away with, or a merely nominal levy exacted from the newly-made citizen by the Dominion government. It might be well if there were some public ceremonial, simple but of a character to impress on the new Canadian the seriousness and importance of his becoming a citizen of Canada.

As the writer points out in the article the proposed plank is not yet part of the New National Policy, and cannot become a part of it until approved and endorsed by the several Provincial conventions of the

organized farmers. The Canadian Council of Agriculture has endorsed the principle of the proposed new plank. The Ontario and Manitoba conventions have done likewise. Alberta and Saskatchewan have yet to be heard from.

Canadian Militarism

The strongest possible protest is necessary at this time in order to save Canada from the evils of militarism. If those who are in control of military affairs in this country have their way, we shall soon have a standing army more than three times as large as we had before the war, with a very strong probability of compulsory and universal military training in the near future. In other words, after Canada has sacrificed the lives of 50,000 of her finest sons, and has incurred a debt of nearly 2,000 million dollars to help overthrow German militarism, that very same system is now being set up in our own country.

If the Canadian militarists are allowed to carry out their program, it will not only mean adding enormously to the burdens of the taxpayer and withdrawing thousands of young men from productive occupations, but it will, inevitably, bring us, sooner or later, into another war. The old saying that to preserve the peace we must prepare for war, has been proved a monstrous lie. Preparation for war leads to war just as inevitably as the training of race horses leads to horse racing, or the training of a hockey team leads to hockey matches.

To preserve the peace we must think peace, talk peace, and, above all, practice peace. Even if war should come experience

shows that lack of preparation is an advantage, not a handicap. While Germany, France and other European countries were expending a large part of their national energies in maintaining standing armies, Great Britain and her overseas dominions and the United States were pursuing the arts of peace and of commerce, and it was the material and financial resources as well as the men of the peace-loving Anglo-Saxon nations, that enabled the Allies to defeat the militaristic nations of Central Europe.

It is useless for any country to profess peaceful intentions and at the same time increase her army and navy, and if the advocates of "preparedness" have their way in this and other countries, we shall witness the deplorable spectacle of the Allies who co-operated to win the war competing with each other in a mad race for military and naval supremacy. The men who are trying to fasten militarism upon Canada are not the men who fought in the front-line trenches and endured the misery of war. They are the swivel-chair generals, most of whom never saw a shell burst, and who covered their breasts with medals signing orders to send other men to their death. These men see soft jobs for themselves and their friends and the glory of rank and social position in the maintenance of a large standing army, and they care not what the cost to the people may be, either in money or in lives.

The United Farmers of Manitoba, at the Brandon convention, strongly condemned any increase in the establishment of the permanent force, or any increase in military expenditures over the pre-war standard, and all who love peace will join in their protest.



His Delusion, as the Light Burns Lower



Stacking Alfalfa Hay on a Returned Soldier's Farm at Coaldale, Alberta.

Nation Builders in the West

"Love ye therefore the stranger; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt."

No doubt many of our foreign-born are not only ignorant of our language, but, like not a few native born, possess little or no knowledge of our institutions or of the general principles and habits of democracy. They have had no experience of a free press or of what we understand by public opinion. Many of them in their homeland had been forbidden to think, and taught only to obey.

With these people fresh from the despotisms of Europe, branded in some instances with the kulture of Kaiserism, unaccustomed to think and decide public questions for themselves, strangers to our ideals and traditions, inexperienced in the obligations of individual freedom, uneducated in the sacredness of the ballot, we freely offered to share our country, our prosperity, our rights and our priceless heritage of civil and religious liberty,

We did this, not to make Canadian citizens of them; for years we did not try to do that; but we brought them here to sell them goods, to have them produce and ship grain and cattle, in order that we might reap the advantage—in short, to make money out of them; and we succeeded.

How many foreign settlers would have been brought in, if it had been impossible for any private interest to profit by or on account of their coming? They understood and accepted the material advantages—the pottage—offered them—our free homesteads, a share in our prosperous conditions, and so much of our rights as gave protection to their persons and property, and they, too, have done well.

Both they and we have prospered materially by their settlement amongst us; and until the war broke out the glitter of immediate profits caused us to risk the danger then discernible in the greater national problem lying beyond.

A Shameful Retrospect

We not only took chances on what was an imminent danger, without any attempt at either removing or safeguarding it, but we deliberately aggravated conditions and increased the danger by introducing the foreign-born settler to Canadian up-to-date methods of political corruption. Thousands of these settlers were naturalized—our politicians were only too pleased to attend to that—and were given, and exercised, their franchise. They learned to vote as we taught them to do. Why did we seek to disfranchise these naturalized alien foreigners at the last Dominion election, when they could only have voted for a choice of party candidates, the same as their Canadian-born neighbors were permitted to do?

He would be rash, indeed, who would say that any western candidate in the

By A. S. Handicap

(Who wrote "Backsetting the Farmer" and "The Tariff and How It Works")

Article V.—The Foreign-Born

last election was a traitor. The foreigners who might have voted for either candidate would have been doing only what hundreds of native-born did. There was no alternative. Why, then, did we prohibit the naturalized alien foreigners from using their ballots in the exercise of the same choice that we allowed ourselves?

Why did we safeguard their lives and profits and voluntarily release them from their duties and obligations as Canadian citizens, simply to avoid having their ballots counted in the election? Should we not have said to them, "You are Canadians, and have the rights of citizens the same as ourselves. The enjoyment of those rights calls for the discharge of reciprocal duties and obligations. Hold your rights by performing your duties."

What Might Have Been Done

The services of the foreign-born could have been utilized in many secure ways in the proper mobilization of all our resources to win the war, and in the survey and organization we should have been able to distinguish any who were disloyal and to have dealt with them accordingly. Instead of having them make good or take the consequences, (and many of them were willing to make good, and the rest should have been compelled to take the consequences), we practically said to them, "now, an election is coming off. Stay away from the polls, and we will not call upon you for the fulfilling of your duties and responsibilities to your adopted country."

We thus compelled the rest of the people to bear the sacrifices of the war, and left the alien foreigners at home to make and enjoy the profits grown out of the high prices caused by the war. In short, we sent the best of our native-born sons to be killed, and made the sons of alien foreigners their heirs.

This treatment was not fair to the naturalized aliens, for it degraded and humiliated them, without giving them a chance to establish their rights to citizenship in the new nation of their choice. It was not fair to the other citizens, for it threw extra loss and burdens on them. It was not fair to the nation, for it caused mutual distrust and suspicion at a time when firmness, confidence and even-handed justice would have done much towards cementing the various races of the West into national unity under the pressure of a common cause.

Splendid Work Now In Progress

We have reasons for thankfulness in the admirable educational work which is now being done in all these provinces

in the districts where the people are all foreign-born stock, or predominantly so. In former years those districts did not receive in all cases what they were justly entitled to. Every effort is being made now to make good, as rapidly as circumstances will permit, the neglect of former years, where there was neglect.

The teachers who are engaged in that work are true heroines, carrying the light of knowledge and of uplift where the need of it has been great. The reports of the progress made in those schools could not be more encouraging.

The children are responding marvelously, and it is an assured certainty that the good seed which is being planted will thrive, and the results will be to the great good of our country.

The general public have as yet very little realization of the extent to which this crusade for Canadianism is being carried on, how devotedly those engaged in it are working, and what beneficial results it is bringing about and will continue to bring about in ever-increasing measure. It is work which means a very great deal for the future of our country. The influence of these schools—pioneer schools they may well be termed—extends far beyond the actual teaching of the children. Adjoining each school a cottage residence is provided; this is not only the teacher's home, but with the school becomes a centre of the community life and a nucleus from which betterments of the home conditions throughout the community (in which in many cases the teacher is the only resident not of foreign stock) gradually radiate and spread, and Canadian ideas and Canadian ways of living and of thought are disseminated not only to the children attending the schools but to the women and the men. In no other parts is there a keener interest taken in the schools and their work by the grown-up people.

The Plight of the Foreign-born

Many foreign-born did not accept, for they were not in a position to accept any appreciable share in our priceless heritage of civil and religious liberty. They were not prepared, and we did not for years make any direct attempt to prepare them for those higher blessings by insisting upon their learning the English language, which would have revealed to them British traditions, history, business methods, literature and ideals. We did not even try to instil into their minds a sense of the responsibility of citizenship, thus kindling the fires of that spiritual consciousness that is our soul life, and which, realized, fostered and built up,

would have made them feel in the course of time that they were no longer aliens, but patriots, ready to die if need be to maintain their new life against the world, and especially against a world of brute force and tyranny, which most of them came to Canada to escape.

Many of our alien settlers had their shackles of tyranny and despotism broken by getting away from a life of thraldom and coming to a free country. They had emancipation but not freedom, for emancipation is only the first step towards freedom. It can come to them only when the escape from servitude has been followed up by the positive and satisfying fruition of what a life of freedom offers. A man cannot run with his legs tied. Removing the ropes will not make a runner of him, but will give him a chance to try to make a runner of himself.

As to Undesirable Citizens

Again, we could never claim that all, or even the greater number of our least desirable citizens are to be found among the foreign-born settlers. A comparison of contributors to the Red Cross and Patriotic funds and of the names of those offering for voluntary enlistment shows that naturalized citizens did well considering their position and condition, while the history of shell, food and supply contracts during the war affords evidence that some of our worst national enemies belong to the so-called higher and more influential ranks of our social and economic life, and bear the "home-made" label.

"The interests of the rich man and the poor
Are one and same, inseparable ever more;
And when scant wage or labor fail
to give
Food, shelter, raiment, where-with-all
to live,
Need has its right, necessity its claim."

Tear aside the veil of sanctimony covering the affairs of the profiteer, search beneath the attractive patriotic enamel under which the protectionists hide their corruption, strip the camouflage from the slackers disguised in uniform, and getting salutes from real fighters under false pretenses, trace the lineage of the chief agitators for law-breaking methods during strikes, follow to their sources the causes of general unrest throughout the country, and the impartial investigator will have to admit that the most formidable enemies of Canadian national development are not and never were to be found in farming communities composed of simple-minded naturalized foreigners.

A Source of Danger

A negative citizen—that is one who pays his taxes and keeps out of gaol, but does not take an active, intelligent

Continued on Page 14

Can the Senate be Abolished?

THREATS of reform or abolition of the Canadian Senate are, today, for the most part cynically disregarded by the venerable representatives of that House of Parliament, though at the last session several members gave indication of an appreciation of the fact that continued immunity from public opinion could not be too long looked for. These latter were recent appointees; in the minds of the majority, however, talk of reform or abolition is received with scepticism, the reason being that they have heard that talk from men of both parties for the past many years, and that the talk has been followed by no action.

Scepticism regarding threats of abolition may be fairly well founded, and it is the purpose of this article to deal with the question of abolition, and with that alone, leaving the question of reform for further consideration later. A careful consideration of various ways and means proposed for the abolition of the Upper Chamber must convince anyone that they are much simpler of consideration than of actual accomplishment.

Why the Senate Was Created

There were two main reasons for the creation of the Senate as part of the Canadian federal system of government. The first of these was described by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the course of the debate, on the motion of E. A. Lancaster during the session of 1909-10, for the abolition of the Upper House. On the principle of a second chamber Sir Wilfrid declared that "it was merely the maintenance of the traditions of the British constitution that it would be inadvisable to have legislation confined to a single chamber. I would," he said, "invite the attention of my honorable friend to a striking fact, and that is that the British constitution has spread throughout the world. It has been adopted, not only by the most highly civilized countries of Europe, but it is now being adopted by the countries of the Orient. I do not say that these nations have adopted the British constitution in its entirety, but in two characteristic features, the first being ministerial responsibility—adopted even by the French Republic—and the other a second chamber."

As a matter of fact both Great Britain and France have had experience of single chamber legislature which was not of a happy nature. After considerable experience with the "Rump" parliament, Cromwell charged it with the confiscation of goods and estates, declared that "poor men under its arbitrary power were driven like flocks of sheep by 40 in a morning to confiscation of goods and estates, without any man being able to give a reason why two of them should forfeit a shilling. This," he said, "was but a taste of the miscarriages that then were." Thereafter when requested to be protector he declared: "I did tell you at a conference concerning it

Why the Senate was Created—Difficulties in the Way of Abolishing it Constitutionally—By H. E. M. Chisholm

that I would not undertake it unless there might be some other persons to interpose between me and the House of Commons (who then had the power) and prevent tumultuary and popular spirits; and it was granted I should name another house."

The Constituent Assembly of France in framing the constitution of 1791, had rejected both the second chamber and the absolute vote of the King, and Mirabeau in the assembly was forced to remark that the "King's prerogative was the most precious possession of the people," and that without it he would sooner live in Constantinople than in France.

A Compromise of Confederation

The adoption by the British constitution of the two chamber system, which was also adopted by Canada, was, therefore, a matter of experience. But Canada had another reason for adopting it.

In the same debate as that quoted from above, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "At the time of Confederation the second chamber was established as a pillar of the constitution; it was established not only for the general reason for which a second chamber exists in all countries, but for the additional reason of the protection of minorities." He then proceeded to quote Hon. George Brown in a former debate in parliament as follows:—

MR. BROWN—"And first it is said that Upper Canada should have had in the legislative council a greater number of members than Lower Canada."

MR. WALLBRIDGE—"Hear, hear." MR. BROWN—"The honorable member for North Hastings is of that opinion, but that honorable gentleman is in favor of legislative union, and had we been forming a legislative union there might have been some force in the demand. But the very essence of our compact is that the union shall be federal and not legislative. Our Lower Canada friends have agreed to give us

representation by population in the Lower House on the express condition that they shall have equality in the Upper House. On no other condition could we have advanced a step toward Confederation, and for my part I am quite willing that they should have it. In maintaining the existing sectional boundaries, and handing over the control of local matters to local bodies we recognize to a certain extent a diversity of interests, and it was quite natural that the protection of these interests by equality in the Upper Chamber should be demanded by the less numerous provinces." In other words the creation of the Upper Chamber was really a condition of Confederation. As originally constituted the Senate was to consist of 72 members, 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec and 24 for the Maritime Provinces (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick).

Joint Petition Necessary

The above facts are set forth in order that a proper appreciation of the proposals for the abolition of the Senate may be gained. For there must be two parties to its abolition in a constitutional manner (namely through an amendment of the constitution) these two parties being the Canada parliament and the King.

An amendment to the British North America Act must be preceded by a joint petition from the two houses of parliament. For such a far-reaching amendment as the abolition of the Senate, not only would both Houses have to be party to the petition, but there must obviously be virtual unanimity, if his majesty were to be expected to consent. A unanimous petition from the Commons (even if it could be obtained) would not have weight, since his majesty would not be likely to entertain the proposal of one House for the abolition of the other. In fact an unanimous petition from the Commons could not be obtained for the very reasons set forth in the conditions re-

lating to the creation of the Senate, namely, that it was to be the protector of minorities. Supposing, for instance, that the great majority of the 234 members on both sides of the Commons were to vote in favor of a resolution for Senate abolition, and yet the four members for Prince Edward Island, or a majority of the 65 members from Quebec (or for that matter a majority of the members of any of the provinces) should vote against the resolution, then the danger of a break in Confederation, should the petition be granted, would, undoubtedly, weigh with his majesty in giving his decision. Prince Edward Island has only four members in a Commons of 234. It has also four members in a Senate of 96, and, therefore, a larger say in the Upper than in the Lower House.

But, as has been stated, a joint resolution would be required of both houses. And is it conceivable that the Senate would be willing to commit "hari kari" by being party to a resolution which had for its purpose its own destruction? Nobody who knows the Senate as at present constituted would for one moment entertain the thought. Apart from the actual belief on the part of every senator that he is a representative of a useful body for the prevention of "tumultuary and popular spirits," there is the further consideration that each member enjoys a life position at the rate of \$2,500 per session of 30 days.

An Alternative Plan

By certain advocates of Senate reform a process of "attrition" has been suggested, by which through failure to fill vacancies as they occur, the venerable body would gradually become extinct. There are several manifest objections to this suggestion. In the first place it would take a great deal longer than it took to wear down the German forces by that process. The average age of the Senate is about 60 years. Senator Power was appointed by Hon. Alexander Mackenzie; there are several who were appointed by Sir John A. Macdonald, one by Sir John Abbott, and a very large number by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A man must be 35 years of age before he can be appointed to the Senate. Allowing, therefore, for exceptional longevity upon the part of any of the more recent appointees, it is plain that 30 years or more would pass before the last specimen was extinct. And in that space of time many governments would have come and gone. In fact it is quite conceivable that when the process was partially complete a government would come to power which would succumb to the natural temptation of filling all the vacancies with its own appointees, thus having control of both chambers. Human nature is not to be trusted in a proposition of this kind. In fact the danger of even delaying in the filling of vacancies was manifested to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1911, when, after his defeat, he witnessed Sir Robert Borden filling seats which should have held Liberals, with

continued on Page 18



Sheep Ranching in the Foothills Country



Minerva Beets.

This remarkable specimen of dairy conformation was made grand champion of the National Dairy Show, Chicago, at the age of 14.

PRESUMING that the dairymen or milk producers of today want to realize the largest amount of profit at a minimum cost, there is nothing in this world that will satisfy their demands in such a way as the Holstein-Friesian cow; universally acknowledged as the greatest dairy animal that nature ever endowed with the necessary characteristics to produce and reproduce and to fulfill the dual-purpose ideal in a manner which defies imitation.

Where, but among the Holstein-Friesians can one find a cow that has produced in six consecutive years over 150,000 lbs. milk and 6,140 lbs. butter, and at ten-and-a-half years is still piling up records with a yield of 90 and 100 lbs. milk per day, three months after calving? This is the record of Tilly Alcartra, the world's champion for six years' production and with a record of over 33,000 lbs. in one year. It was a Holstein that held the yearly record before her; in fact it is nothing but Holsteins in all world's milk and butter records from one day up to six years. And even at that every record is liable to be smashed before the year is out, for the black-and-whites are in friendly competition throughout North America, and the course of a few weeks often witnesses the downfall of a champion.

In British Columbia and Ontario, Holsteins have rendered conspicuous service to the dairying industry by making records for both milk and butter, which have left others in the rear by a large margin. Throughout America we find close to 30 cows of the breed which have exceeded a production of 1,000 lbs. butterfat (1,250 lbs. butter) in a year, one having made 1,506 lbs. Fifty cows of the breed have made official records from 40 to 51 lbs. butter in a week, and as for big milk records, the number that have seven-day records ranging from 700 up to 900 lbs. is growing rapidly, several having made over 900 lbs. and one over 1,000 lbs.

Holsteins are gifted with rare vitality; their hardiness and ability to consume large quantities of roughage is unapproached by any other breed. Their great size makes for exceptional returns in the shape of dollars and cents when, after their useful days are over, they are sold for beef. The size of Holstein calves at birth is another important item not to be overlooked, as in the case of young bulls converted into steers, they fatten quickly and will bring as much money at the stock yards as animals of the so-called beef breeds.

Leading physicians and food specialists are in accord as to the high value of milk, which is generally acknowledged as one of the most necessary items of diet for the human race. And here let it be said that Holstein milk, owing to the small fat globules which it contains, is looked upon as being the ideal milk for infants, invalids and those persons whose digestive organs can on no account assimilate the milk from other breeds of dairy cattle. Practically every hospital and sanatorium in the United States maintains a heard of Holstein-Friesians for the purpose of having a supply of the milk from these cattle, which, being endowed with a superabundance of vitality, transmits this desirable fea-

The World's Great Milk Producers

Record of Holstein Accomplishments by W.G. Sercombe

ture to the patient through the milk.

Holsteins Vitality

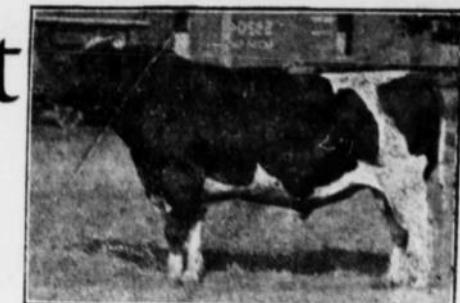
It is not uncommon to find Holstein-Friesian cows actively engaged up to the age of 18 and 20 years—one cow in Minnesota at 23 years of age giving over 20 lbs. per day, and being the mother of 23 calves. The machinery of the Holsteins does not wear out so quickly as that of other cows, and if space could be devoted to an article on longevity many interesting facts could be presented in connection with this subject.

Within the past five or six years during which time the membership in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has doubled itself (being now considerably over 14,000), the superior qualities of the breed have attracted thousands of enthusiastic farmers and dairymen. And the success obtained in this country has spread across the world so that British and other foreign

Some Unparalleled Holstein Records

Comparing the records of the leading Holsteins with that of the leading Guernseys (the latter being perhaps the nearest competitors) we find that the average of the ten largest Guernsey records for milk production in one year is 19,835.33 lbs., and the average for butter is 1,246.95 lbs. The ten leading Holsteins average 30,658.87 lbs. milk, 1,377.59 lbs. butter. And while the highest individual year's milk yield by a Guernsey cow is 24,008 lbs. there are eight Holsteins that have exceeded 30,000 lbs. in one year and a number approaching that amount.

In the summary of short-time tests for the past year, as reported by the superintendent of advance registry, 8,619 Holsteins, of which over one-half were heifers with first or second calves, averaged 433.4 lbs. milk, 19.43 lbs. butter in official seven-day tests; 2,607 mature cows averaging 507.7 lbs. milk, 22.75 lbs. butter in the seven-day period.



Bonerjess Hartog.

Grand Champion Holstein Bull, Toronto, 1919

for 7 and 30 days' butter production is held by Rolo Mercena De Kol, five-year-old pure-bred Holstein, until recently owned by J. B. Hanmer, of Norwich, Ontario. This wonderful cow made 201 lbs. in 30 days, and on her best day produced eight-and-a-half lbs. butter. She was handled and fed by her young owner, who was not what one would term an expert feeder. He used more than the average amount of common sense, having faith in the cow to do her part and her response was indeed magnificent. The value attached to a high seven-day record can very easily be seen when Rolo Mercena De Kol sold for \$26,000 at the Philadelphia sale last month, and in this connection it may be mentioned that 19 cows with seven-day records ranging from 30 to 37.91 lbs. butter sold at this sale for an average price of \$2,068 per head; while two cows with records of over 40 lbs. butter in seven days brought \$7,300 and \$4,200 each.

Recent Sale Records

The market price of surplus stock is rated on a much higher level when it comes to buying cows or heifers with official records, and anyone who has observed the prices received for bull calves from dams with records of 40 lbs. and upwards can see for themselves that the short-time records is extremely valuable in more ways than one. Just to quote some of the sale prices for pure-bred Holstein bulls in the leading sale rings during the past two years. At Worcester, in June 1917, \$53,200 was paid by a leading Massachusetts breeder for a six-months-old son of Ormsby Jane Rag Apple, the only cow that ever made two seven-day butter records each exceeding 44 lbs. Last year, at Milwaukee, a six-months-old son of May Echo Sylvia, the great Canadian and world's record milk cow, which averaged 120 lbs. milk for 100 days, brought \$106,000 at the national Holstein sale.

Young bulls from dams with records under 40 lbs. have brought from \$10,000 to \$25,000 in many instances. As for aged bulls, who has not read of the tremendous prices paid in the past few weeks in which two have sold at public auction for \$60,000 and \$65,000 each, the latter figure being the highest price ever paid for a dairy bull. The \$60,000 bull, Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, has two daughters with records of over 40 lbs. butter in seven days; and 45 others with records from 20 to 32 lbs. This bull was purchased by Mr. Cabana five years ago for \$25,000, and as an extraordinary example of the worth of a pure-bred sire, 79 sons and daughters of this one bull have been sold at public and private sales for a total of \$266,205, an average of \$3,370 per head. Fifty-seven young sons of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th sold for an average of \$4,100 each, and to cap the climax this noted bull, at nine years of age, was sold for \$60,000, and 68 of his offspring realized \$296,405 at the Cabana dispersal sale held in New York state last May. When 233 head of Holstein-Friesians of

all ages and mostly all bred by one breeder sell at public auction for \$755, 470, or an average of \$3,242 per head there must be a reason, for how ever wealthy a man may be he does not usually throw his money away on poor investments. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that Rag Apple the Great, a two-year-old son of

Continued on Page 18



Potential Record Breakers.
On farm of Peter Smith, Stratford, Ont.

breeders are vying with each other and paying large sums in order to secure the best foundation stock. Many sales have taken place in England during the past two years at which Holstein-Friesians sold for an average price of well over \$1,000, and individual prices of \$22,500 (for a five-year-old cow), \$17,500 for a bull, \$18,000 for another cow (the only cow in Great Britain to produce over 20,000 lbs. in a year), and sums of \$10,000 and \$12,000 have been paid for choice specimens of the breed on several occasions.

In South Africa the same keen demand and big prices show that the world-wide opinion of dairy cattle breeders tends toward the fact that there is no breed likely to be in such demand in future years as the Holstein-Friesians. And can it be wondered at when the truly wonderful records of production made by cattle of this breed are taken into consideration. In all the leading countries where dairying is carried on no other breed can begin to compare with the Holsteins for big milk yields, and as time goes on the superiority of the breed becomes even more marked, as witness the records reported during the past year from various parts of North America.

In long-time tests 724 Holsteins averaged 14,985.9 lbs. milk containing fat equal to 640 lbs. butter, and more than half of these records were made by heifers with first or second calf. The average of 238 mature cows whose yields were recorded in the advanced registry is 17,290 lbs. milk containing fat equal to 737 lbs. butter. No other breed can show anything approaching these averages.

While the short-time test has been of tremendous benefit to the Holstein-Friesian breeds, its value as a criterion of what nature intended the cow for is not placed on a high pedestal of those breeders who are working towards the further advancement of the breed. The short-time record has enabled breeders of Holstein cattle to demonstrate what the Black-and-Whites are capable of doing when bred right and fed right. The result has exceeded all expectations, as no less than 50 pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cows, several being under full age, have made official seven-day butter records ranging from 40 to 51.96 lbs.; two of the records exceeding the 50 lb. mark.

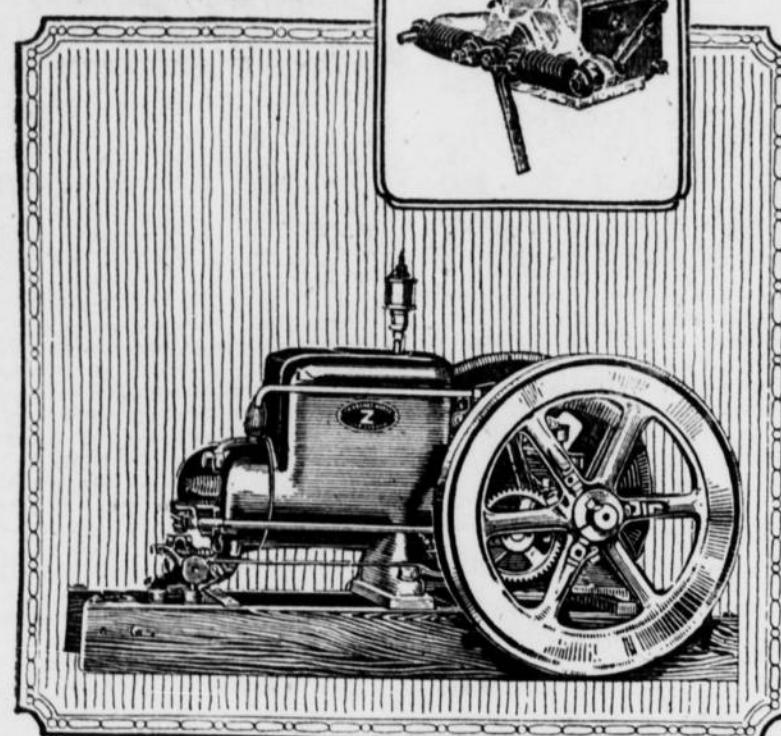
In the case of the 51-lb. record, Canadian breeders should take just pride in the fact that the world's record



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Among the Hills of Bonnie Scotland.

For Principles---Not Party

Address on Democracy in Action and the New National Policy—By
John Evans at Viceroy

THE Grain Growers' Association has heard the call to go forward. Go forward we must, and from this time forth there must be no looking back. To the Spartan of old it was said "Ye are come into a noble city, strive to be worthy of it." To the Hebrew the great Apostle said "Ye are come into the city of the Living God." We are now entering into a new inheritance and a new civilization purged from the demon of war, and it lays upon us untold responsibility and a debt we shall never repay of the blood of those who suffered and died to make a new order of things in the world possible. Our lives have been lived through a period of world militarism, national hostility and class hatred but we are looking now with hope and faith to a time of co-operative industry and peace.

When we look back over the last 100 years it surprises us to note the great storms of revolution and how every gust of those storms has thrown up on the tide of time some new reform. Starting with the first republic of France onward it went with the final overthrow of the Bourbon monarchy in 1830, the British Reform Act of 1832 with all that it meant to the common people, then the European Revolution of 1848-49, after that the establishment of the third and final republic of France by Gambetta in 1879. Then there were all the British reforms of the last half century accomplished in a peaceful way by men of vision and sincerity. Slave-holding was legal on a part of this continent within the memory of some of us. It was only in 1834 that the first public grant was made for education in Great Britain, and then it was only £20,000.

Well, it was only in 1901 that the Grain Growers' Association was born at Indian Head; and today it yields an influence in the affairs of the Dominion, which as far as the polities of the day is concerned is nothing short of a revolution. I will for a short time desire your attention to review the nature of some of the national errors we have set out to correct—of privilege, profiteering and plunder established by law, which for 50 long years has robbed the farmer and factory workers alike of their earnings, and try to give a reason why we should lead in a people's political movement at this time.

Protectionist Propagandism

In the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction program and the Canadian Manufacturer's Association position on the tariff as prepared by their executive, they say that protection must be maintained at this time to protect the home market against the dumping of accumulated supplies in the United States as well as to provide for the raising of \$100,000,000 of revenue in excess of what was raised last year. But if we maintain a trade prevention tax sufficiently high to prevent the importation of foreign goods, and such is the height the Canadian Manufacturer's Association desires, how are we going to raise the extra revenue they say must be raised by import duties on

foreign goods? They never intended us to read the protection of home markets and the raising of the revenue in the same paragraph. They intended the revenue stunt to camouflage their real intentions, and presumed on the ignorance and apathy of the electors to let it go through unnoticed; and be it said, somewhat to our shame, that in the past they have been able to count on this, especially in some of the provinces where no institution such as the Grain Growers' Association existed. The Canadian manufacturers who have always pleaded for protection from the standpoint of a deserving national pauper, have now to contend with an enlightened public opinion, which is and must always be the greatest weapon of democracy.

The men of the prairies have never taken much interest in the sham fights at Ottawa, which the leaders of both parties invariably staged to camouflage the doings of privilege, to which all legislation has been subservient since 1879. It was by a happy idea that our provincial organizations came together in a joint organization which is now called the Canadian Council of Agriculture. By that means our idea of economic freedom have permeated the whole Dominion. At our last annual convention a resolution was passed calling on the executive to organize Saskatchewan for political action. In compliance with this a convention has been held in each of the 16 constituencies of Saskatchewan and each convention has formed the ground work for the most complete organization in readiness for the next general election. I attended a number of these conventions and I must say that if anything was needed to cheer the hearts of some of us oldest of the leaders, who, in years gone by, organized the first locals of the Grain Growers' Association, it was to be found in the intense enthusiasm displayed by our members, men and women, at every one of the conventions.

A Truly Democratic Movement

I believe that we have at last arrived at the place many of us have looked forward to—a time when by the concentration of opinion we may cast our votes as one solid mass against the evils that pollute this whole nation. At Wilkie, men and women drove 100 miles or more in Ford cars through dust and heat to attend their convention. There were 500 present and they were all imbued with the same idea of establishing righteousness in government and equity as between the different classes and industries in the country. Some of our counties are of such tortuous shape as to necessitate a round trip of five days length for a man to attend his county convention. Can any one see any reason why the county of Humboldt should extend from Outlook on the south Saskatchewan river nearly to the Manitoba boundary? But devious are the ways of the professional politician. The shape of some of our counties stand as monuments to the two-facedness of party politicians. The purpose can be best expressed in the words of the old

great Conservative leader, who, after successfully jerrymandering the province of Ontario, publicly gloated over the fact of having hived the d—d Grits. In the near future the counties of Saskatchewan will be replicas of the province and will with our politics stand four square to the world when men of agriculture will take their rightful place in the government of our country.

If there is one thing more than another of which we may feel proud of the members of our association it is their readiness to look away from their own parochial or class needs to the needs of the nation at this time. Indeed, what this movement may yet become the most optimistic of us will hardly dare predict. We are inviting all who believe in our proposed New National Platform to join with us. I believe we shall form a new political party, what it may be called I care not, but it will be a party of electors gathered round a set of principles which appeals to the highest instincts of men and women.

Just think of the difference in this to that of any other political parties. The Liberals, for instance, went to Ottawa last August to try to find out what to believe, and their platform as it stands was not adopted for the sake of equity for all classes, but something on which they hoped again to persuade the electorate to elect again the personnel of that party who so completely disappointed them in the past. Had it not been for the fact that there were on that resolution committee one or two western Liberals it is doubtful if there had been anything in that platform looking towards the abolishment of the trade prevention tax of the old national policy, so-called.

The Old Partyism

They are starting at the wrong end. They are trying to build from the top down. We are evolving a political structure that has its foundation in the very hearts, needs and experience of men and women. The very first principle of government is a conference of the people who should themselves elect their own representatives and leaders. It was gratifying to see the spirit displayed at the constituency conventions last June as showing that our farmers are first of all citizens recognizing the needs of the nation, and do not ask redress of their own commonwealth. It was good to see the unity of purpose, courage, loyalty and determination at these great meetings, and it will be all needed yet to win the fight in which we have all the forces of privilege arrayed against us. There will be no lack of oratory or campaign funds on the enemy's side when the next campaign is opened. Already the most seductive kind of literature is being circulated; and, strange as it may seem, women's magazines are being largely used for this purpose. I hope the women will continue to organize, now that the responsibility is to be equally borne by them.

At present the two old political parties are badly disorganized, and it is amusing to see the attempts made by each to gather again the stray sheep of the fold. When first the Union Cabinet was formed prominent men from all provinces were called, but all the appointments were directed as usual by the hand of privilege. Several prominent Liberals were appointed to comfortable seats, and some of these have become so mired in the mud of privilege that they cannot again return to the Liberal fold with any degree of respectability. The old Conservative party will now drop the old time-honored name and adopt the name of unionist. This will give an opportunity to those Liberals of the comfortable seats to remain permanently in the employ of the owners of the "red parlor." The efforts of the Liberals to unite the free trade wing of the West with the Tory Liberalism of the East is equally ridiculous.

How Protectionism Works

S. R. Parsons, ex-president of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association, in an article in a recent issue of

Industrial Canada, declared that the tariff was the most equitable as well as the most effective way of raising the revenue to run the affairs of government. Just how this works the following incident will show: In one year ending March 31, 1911, Canada imported \$2,045,835 worth of boots and shoes the duty on which was \$585,996.71. The value of boots and shoes manufactured in Canada that year amounted to \$33,967,248. It is a well known fact that the manufacturer always adds the amount of the trade prevention tax on to the selling price when disposed of in the home market, so for the \$585,996.71 the Dominion treasurer was enriched by the duty on boots and shoes that year the manufacturer got the sum of \$10,177,893.30, or in other words for every dollar the country got in revenue by the tax the protected manufacturer got \$17.36. If the figures were available for this year I venture to say that instead of \$17.36 it would be about \$50.

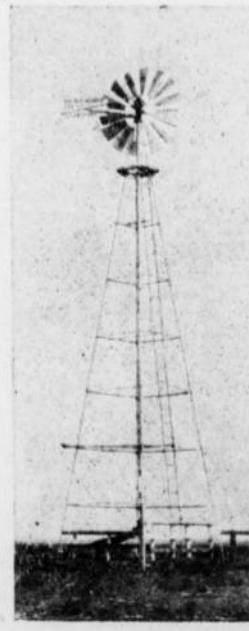
We will just follow this a little further and see what we can find by the system of legalized robbery. The average wage paid the employees of the boot and shoe factories for that year was \$446.81 or \$1.43 per day. The people of the Dominion paid \$3,065,557.61 more duty on boots and shoes that year than the total wage paid in that industry. We could have paid the wages of all the employees for the year by way of a pension and then saved over \$3,000,000 for the treasury. The country would have added immensely to its wealth had it bought its boots and shoes in foreign countries and employed the 17,000 men and women in productive work. How S. R. Parsons or any other man can maintain that the protective tariff is the most equitable way of raising revenue is incomprehensible in the face of such facts.

There is also in our statute books the anti-dumping and drawback acts under the provision of which the manufacturers escape paying any duty whatever and the whole burden is placed on the shoulders of the consuming public. And not only escaping the duty but in the absence of any excise tax they actually pocket an unearned amount equal to the trade prevention tax in proportion as the home manufactured goods stand to that imported.

Monopolies and Combines

In the House of Commons at Ottawa, on March 18, 1897, John Charlton, M.P. in the Fielding tariff revision of that session said: "I venture to say that these monopolies which the government is now aiding to build will not be easily removed. It will yet take more than the verdict of the country to loosen the grip which will fasten on them with a deathlike tenacity." These monopolies have since taken every means to consolidate their position but, ladies and gentlemen, whatever means are necessary to pry loose the death hold will now be found. The men of the West have set their faces towards economic freedom and we shall not turn back. By a concentration of our strength we shall yet break loose from the interment camp of injustice in which privilege has corralled the whole nation.

These combinations started almost as soon as the so-called National Policy was inaugurated in 1879, but it was not until 1907 that they reached their full maturity. This was after the revision of the tariff of the session 1906-1907 had made it clear that the privileged barons of Canada had nothing to fear from either party in power at Ottawa for a very long time to come. But so well organized had these trusts and combines become by 1900 that from that time forth no candidates for election honors could get recognition in any constituency by either of the two great political parties who would not declare himself subservient to this modern feudalism. That date marked the complete capitulation of Liberalism in Canada to the greatest system of exploitation known in modern times, and the party that gained power in 1896 on a bill of rights for the common people abandoned its principles



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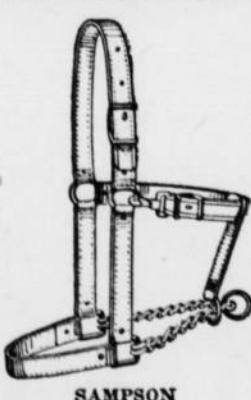
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28-inch.	7.15	30-inch.	8.10

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and delivered the electorate over a system that has proved as ruthless as slavery itself—a system that has compelled the farmers of western Canada to follow a method of farming that has at last brought us to a state of desperation and the workers in the industrial centres to a state of serious discontent and unrest.

The "gentlemen's agreement" mentioned in the New National Policy is a verbal arrangement whereby the provisions of the Anti-Combine law may be violated and no penalties incurred. I will give an instance of how it works. I was in the House of Commons in 1910 when I heard E. C. Drury—now premier of Ontario—relate this incident: In 1909 the tack industry of the Dominion had been overdone and something had to be done to curtail production so that prices might be kept up to the desired level. It was decided that some factories should cease operations altogether but were to receive 20 per cent of the profits of those that operated. One manufacturer would not adhere to the rule and declared his intention of operating and selling his goods as he pleased. He went on in his own way for some time but when he came to sell his goods he found that not one hardware store from Halifax to Vancouver would buy as much as one package of his tacks. With ruination staring him in the face he appealed to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association but they decided to let him "fry in his own fat."

For Principles, not Party

The Grain Growers' Association has for years carried on an educational work, and the time has come for us to put into law some of the principles we have long advocated, and to have removed from our statute books the unprincipled acts of privilege placed there during the last 50 years by a succession of party governments gradually brought under the domination of an organization of powerful interests that for many years has rendered the voice of the people of none effect, made the citizens and electors simply a cypher and made our parliament of representatives largely a nonentity.

The individual voter who thought for many years past that by his vote he was deciding on the issues which constituted the difference between Conservatism and Liberalism was always deceived as there was no difference with privilege dictating the doings of both.

The Liberal government came in power in 1896 and woefully betrayed the electors in the cause they had in opposition so vehemently advocated. I have said betrayed, and betrayal is a strong term to use, but a survey of the tariff history between the years 1896 and 1911 abundantly justifies its use. In 1879 the British preference was introduced to show the electors of the Liberal party that their wishes had in a measure been carried out. But great care was taken that the preference should not in any way impair the benefits which the Conservative tariff gave to the Canadian manufacturers. I will go further—the preference itself was a two-faced measure designed only to be of use in furnishing an excuse to raise the general tariff to a prohibitive level. As an illustration of this I would refer you to the tariff schedule. You will see that the duty on bobsleighs was lowered under the British preference but increased under the general tariff. Now the reasonable thing to do would be to buy only British made bobsleighs. But Britain does not export bobsleighs. Those who framed the tariff knew this. It is hypocrisy in legislation that is so disgusting to honest men and women, and let us hope that owing to an enlightened public opinion the days of such doings are now over.

At the revisions of 1904 and 1907 the British preference was whittled down so that it could no longer do any possible harm. By 1904 those who had previously championed free trade in Canada then unabashedly advocated trade prevention on the plea of vested interests.

In 1907 the bounty policy, originated by Sir John A. Macdonald, was greatly extended. This was done chiefly for the steel companies then lately established. One result of this was that while one of the steel companies was competing against the whole world and secured a contract for steel rails delivered in the southern Punjab at \$24 per ton, we had to pay for the

rails needed on the government section of the National Transcontinental Railway \$37 per ton, including the bounty.

The Conservative opposition in the House of Commons from 1896 to 1911 never had any policy but that of more protection and less British preference and always stood ready to endorse an increase of privilege for our manufacturers. I say this notwithstanding the strong advocacy by Hon. Arthur Meighen in 1910 for free agricultural implements, of which he has never said one word since he has been able to sit on the government side of the house.

A part of the Liberal platform of 1893, on which they came into power in 1896, has this notable declaration: "The system of protection maintained for a private and privileged class is condemned without qualification." It is now well known that while Liberal candidates were seeking election on that platform in the week preceding June 23, 1896, on which date the election was held, a bargain was made between the Canadian manufacturers by one of their number, named Bertram, and the Liberal party that Liberal success at the then pending election should carry any danger to the protection enjoyed by the manufacturers.

By 1900 so thoroughly had privilege become established that the few Liberal members at Ottawa with whom principle died hard, were openly ridiculed for having believed that the speeches of the Liberal leaders when in opposition were sincere, and laughed at for their conviction that the Liberal platform of 1893 was ever meant for any purpose but that of getting the party in power. On this great question then which touches the life of every individual robbing the home of every worker there is no difference between the two old political parties or the present government which is a "Union" of high protectionists of Conservative and Liberal parties.

There may be some present who are still adherents of the old political parties but as western men and women and electors I would ask you to consider what are the chances of a square deal on old political lines. In 1911 Sir Robert Borden declared he believed in adequate protection and took the first excuse to raise the trade prevention tax 7½ per cent. In the House of Commons last session Judge D. D. McKenzie, the present opposition leader, said he was convinced that protection was necessary for Canadian industry. What does it all mean? It means there is no hope for free trade or a lowering of the trade tax from either Liberal Conservative, or Unionist.

Farmers and Board of Commerce

A case against the Board of Commerce to show "how production from the land is being seriously disturbed by its actions" is being prepared by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and will be ready for presentation either before the Board of Commerce itself or the Dominion government about February 1. The council has, since November, been collecting evidence to this effect.

There has been a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the actions of the board among the farm interests in Ontario and the three prairie provinces, which in a federal way are summed up in the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Especially has dissatisfaction been rife among livestock people.

The following resolutions went from the council on Tuesday to Sir Geo. Foster, acting prime minister:

"The Canadian Council of Agriculture reflecting the opinion and judgment of the organized farmers of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as expressed in resolutions already adopted at the annual conventions of the United Farmers of Ontario, and the United Farmers of Manitoba, and also in similar resolutions which have been submitted for consideration before annual convention to be held in Saskatchewan and Alberta, during the next four weeks, find that the Board of Commerce which was appointed to relieve high costs of living in Canada, has, instead, by reason of its actions, disturbed and injured sources of food production, especially in the livestock industry, and thereby has created a country-wide distrust in its ability to afford relief of any kind to producers or consumers."

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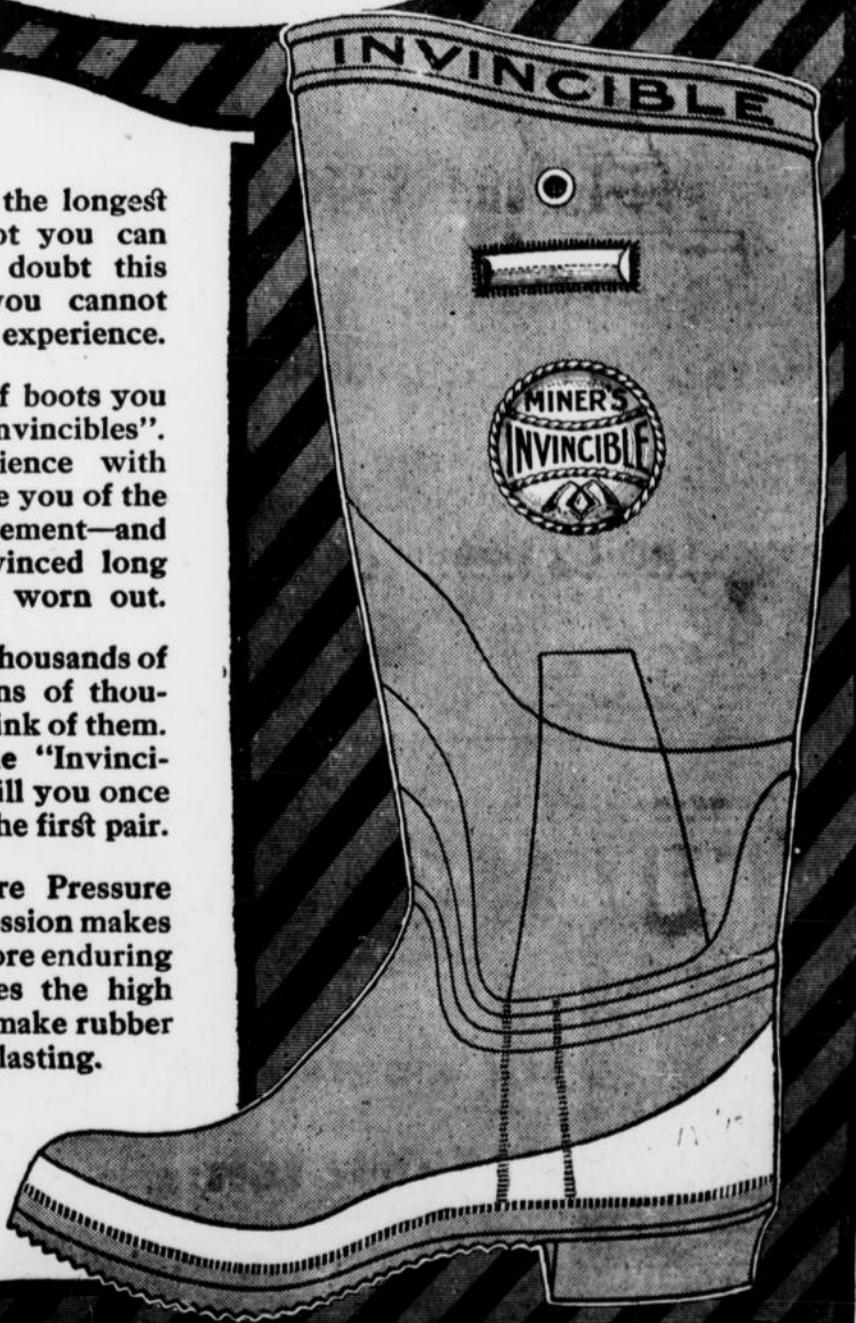
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Alberta's Political Movement

How the Work is Being Carried On—By O. L. McPherson, President of the Provincial Political Organization

UNLIKE the Ontario farmers' organization, when the U.F.A. decided upon political action, they erected a separate organization above the local units.

There is no membership in the political movement apart from regular U.F.A. locals, but any local can refuse to participate politically without affecting its standing in the regular association.

In accordance with resolution adopted at the last annual convention, federal constituency conventions were called, at which district political associations were organized with full authority and responsibility. In July, all the elected officers of such political associations were called together, and the result was the U.F.A. Provincial Political Association, charged with the duty of co-ordinating the activities of the different constituency associations. This Central association accepted responsibility for completion of the canvass, generally known as The Guide canvass.

The provincial association thus consists of the directors and officers of all the Federal constituency associations, and the Central board consists of one representative of each constituency (twelve in number) and a president elected from the province at large. Little could be done during the busy harvest season, although W. D. Spence is deserving of great credit for having given of his time to help check up canvassers and sending out notice of a light assessment on the district political associations.

Progress of the Work

In October, Guy Johnson, of Vulcan, was employed as provincial secretary and political organizer, his duties to commence November 1. About that

Nation Builders in the West

Continued from Page 7

interest in public affairs—is always a source of danger to the nation. This is the case irrespective of whether he is native or foreign-born. Nor knowing nor caring anything about his public rights and duties, he is liable to attach to his ballot a personal sympathetic, prejudicial or commercial value only, and to allow its control to fall into the hands of the enemies of good government. This is a danger that must be risked with foreigners for at least one generation in a democracy in the making, but the danger can be minimized by a strict enforcement of honest election laws and by having a strong community sentiment worked up through social intercourse, public meetings and discussions by active leading citizens who have a high regard for their country's welfare.

Unfortunately for many years there was no systematic effort made in Canada to educate and train foreign-born settlers in their rights, duties and responsibilities as members of a free government, although citizenship can be taught the same as any other branch of education. While the politicians cared nothing about qualifications or fitness, they were intensely interested in votes. In various ways during the past 25 years the interests of the country as a whole were sacrificed in order to secure or retain power. Lack of fitness for citizenship did not constitute a bar to getting the franchise when the probabilities of securing the votes were favorable, nor have ability and fitness prevented the disqualification of citizens when the probabilities were read as adverse.

Not only was nothing done for years to advance and elevate the political conditions of the humble homeseekers from other lands who have settled in our midst, but much was done to degrade and corrupt them. To our shame it must be admitted that most of such despicable work was done or supervised by English-speaking heelers employed by political party leaders. It must also be admitted that hundreds of active, intelligent leading citizens acquiesced in, and even endorsed the most nefarious schemes for defeating the will of the electors on polling day if their party or candidate stood to gain an advantage thereby, while hundreds of other so-called excellent citizens refused to take any part in what they called the dirty game of politics. They overlook the important fact that anyone who claims to be a patriot, or even a decent ordinary citizen, cannot be an intellectual or moral aristocrat and keep out of the political muddle which unintellectuality and immorality create in the nation.

A Source of Evil in Politics

World history and Canadian experience have demonstrated that the beneficiaries of special privilege are generally close to the government of the day, and that in their joint raids on the public for power and plunder respectively they have always sought to cloak themselves in some form of right or justification, which, however specious, appeals in a popular way to the masses, who catch the sentiment on the surface without looking to the treachery beneath it. Attention is

drawn to the matter for the purpose of emphasizing the importance of having citizens trained to look into public questions and to analyze them in the light of reason and understanding rather than blindly adopt the sentiment of some plausible pretext.

"A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes face upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God;
And from its force, nor doors nor locks
Can shield you—'tis the ballot-box."

Can the Senate be Abolished?

Continued from Page 8

supporters of the Conservative party. No government would take such a risk, unless assured of political immortality.

The difficulty, if not the actual impossibility of securing a joint petition of both houses for the abolition of the upper, has been pointed out. It has been suggested in this regard, however, that a good method would be to appoint to the Senate men who would pledge themselves, on appointment, to the ultimate abolition of the body to which they belong. That method was tried once in Canada but with ludicrous results. It will be recalled that many years ago the government of Nova Scotia undertook to abolish the legislative council by just such means. Men were pledged to the destruction of the chamber to which they were appointed. But it is on record that when the vote was taken each and every one of them stood out brazenly against its extinction. In fact, one man, the ink on whose pledge was scarcely dry, voted with them.

Indeed, there are today in the Senate several former advocates of Senate abolition. During the session of 1909-10, W. F. Sharpe, M.P. for Lisgar, and J. D. Taylor, M.P. for New Westminster, were among the 22 who voted for Mr. Lancaster's motion for Senate abolition. Today both gentlemen adorn positions in the chamber which a decade ago they desired wiped out. Opponents to Mr. Lancaster's motion in the Commons numbered 111.

Under all the circumstances it would appear that reform and not abolition, is the only feasible and practicable means of dealing with the Senate.

The World's Great Milk Producers

Continued from Page 9

the \$60,000 bull, from Segis Fayne Johanna, the first 50-lb. cow, sold at the same sale for the world's record price of \$125,000, while a 47-lb. daughter of the 50-lb. cow brought \$40,000, and \$22,000 was paid for her yearling daughter.

Speaking of sales, the recent one-day sale by the Minnesota Holstein Breeders' shows the trend of the times, when 76 animals consigned from 30 different Minnesota herds sold for a total of \$219,675, or an average of just over \$2,890 per head. A son of Sir Pietertje Ormshy Mercedes, the only bull that has ever sired nine daughters, each producing considerably over 1,000 lbs. butter in a year and 22 daughters that averaged 1,000 lbs. butter in a year, made top price of \$65,000. Three cows bred in the same lines were sold for \$10,000 each; and another bull, half brother to the \$65,000 one, brought \$11,000.

The demand for better dairy cattle is the present-day breeders' opportunity. He will make no mistake in entering the vastly important business of breeding pure-bred Holstein-Friesians, as it is to this breed alone that the world is relying upon for increased dairy products. The public are receiving a liberal education in connection with the value of milk and its products as an incomparable food, and the children of today who will be the men and women of tomorrow, will be greater users of milk than their fathers and mothers before them. This is only one reason why the pure-bred Holstein has a mission to perform, for when the consumption of milk has reached the vast proportions expected, the credit of meeting the demand for milk and more milk, will belong to the Holstein cow.

"I Would Not Part with it for \$10,000"

So writes an enthusiastic, grateful customer. In like manner testify over 100,000 people who have worn it. Conserve your body and life first.

The Natural Body Brace

Overcomes WEAKNESS and ORGANIC AILMENTS of WOMEN AND MEN. Develops erect, graceful figure.

Brings restful relief, comfort, ability to do things, health and strength.

Wear It 30 Days Free at Our Expense

Does away with the strain and pain of standing and walking; replaces and supports misplaced internal organs; reduces enlarged abdomen; strengthens and strengthens the back; corrects stooping shoulders; develops lungs, chest and bust; relieves backache, curvatures, nervousness, ruptures, constipation, after effects of Flu. Comfortable and easy to wear.

Keep Yourself Fit

Write today for illustrated booklet, measurement blank, etc., and read our very liberal proposition.

HOWARD C. RASH, Pres. Natural Body Brace Co.

274 Rash Building SALINA, KANSAS



For Children Also



NORTHERN

GUARANTEED

Shirts and Overalls

Laugh at sun, wind, dirt and grease.

On the tractor or behind the plow—

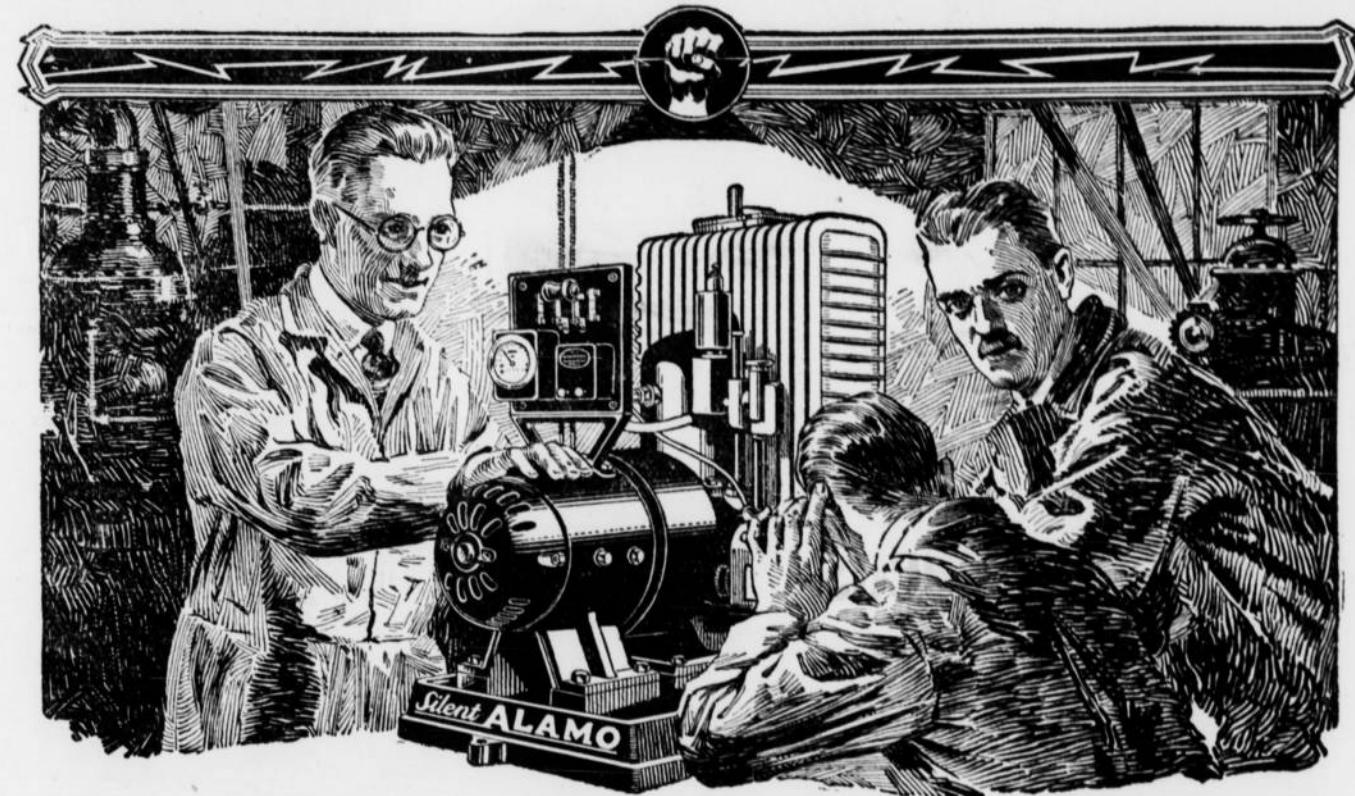
made to stand the unusual strain of all farm work.

There is a "Northern" to fit you. If not supplied

by your dealer, write direct.

16
The Northern Shirt Co. Limited

WINNIPEG



Ruinous Vibration Conquered!

The Silent Alamo operates anywhere—no special foundation needed

HERE is a Farm Electric Power and Light Plant in which that awful jar and shake and rattle are missing. It needs no specially built foundation. It requires no anchoring. As proof of this the Silent Alamo will operate *under full load* when mounted on three ordinary drinking glasses. That's why thousands and thousands of farmers are today using or installing the wonderful

Silent ALAMO

TRADE MARK

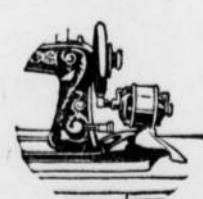
FARM ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT PLANT



Portable Power Stand



Electric Iron



Electric Sewing Machine Motor

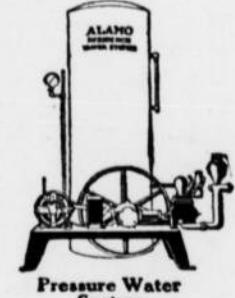
supplied. No chance of burning out a bearing or overheating.

The Silent Alamo is completely enclosed. No moving part is exposed.

No Special Foundation Needed

Installation of the Silent Alamo is a simple matter. It will operate quietly any place without special foundation or anchoring.

Write for the Silent Alamo Book today. Learn about the unusual advantages offered by this scientifically perfected plant. We will send it at once and tell you where you can see the Silent Alamo in operation.



Pressure Water System



Electric Operated Churn



Electric Washing Machine

The Ide Super-Silent motor is an exclusive Silent Alamo feature. It is the only rotating sleeve-valve motor used on any plant. Does away with noisy valves, cams and push rods. Eliminates spark plug fouling. Ends carbon troubles. Banishes valve grinding.

Motor starts with a mere press of a button on the switchboard. An automatic governor controls motor speed, gives tapered charge to batteries. When batteries are fully charged engine stops.

Oil is pumped to every bearing surface under pressure. When oil drops to a "low" point motor stops. It will not start unless sufficient oil and water are

supplied. No chance of burning out a bearing or overheating.

The Silent Alamo is completely enclosed. No moving part is exposed.

No Special Foundation Needed

Installation of the Silent Alamo is a simple matter. It will operate quietly any place without special foundation or anchoring.

Write for the Silent Alamo Book today. Learn about the unusual advantages offered by this scientifically perfected plant. We will send it at once and tell you where you can see the Silent Alamo in operation.

The Silent Alamo supplies power to operate all the labor-saving appliances illustrated. The Silent Alamo dealer can take your order for any of these Alamo accessories

Get our FREE Catalog of Agricultural Books. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Why We Claim to be Pioneers in the West

As a Western institution our Bank appeals particularly to the agricultural interests of the Prairie Provinces. Our first country branch was opened in 1886 and we have consistently followed a policy of extending our rural connections with the growth of settlements. We claim to have been of material assistance to agricultural communities in developing their resources, and in carrying them through poor crop seasons.

396a

UNION BANK OF CANADA

RESOURCES EXCEED:
\$174,000,000

Head Office : : WINNIPEG

Teach the Children to Save

Habits are acquired early in life. Children, who are taught the value of money and the habit of saving, grow up into good business men and capable women.

The easiest way to teach children to save, is to start a Savings Account for each child (\$1.00 each is sufficient). After a child has saved another dollar to make an additional deposit, he or she will have a better appreciation of just what a dollar stands for, and how much work and self-denial it represents.



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

With its 36 Branches in Manitoba, 46 Branches in Saskatchewan, 86 Branches in Alberta, 12 Branches in British Columbia, 138 Branches in Ontario, 44 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN.

Owned and Operated by Farmers

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Insuring Farm Property only, at the lowest possible cost to the assured.

As at December 31st, 1918	Insurance in Force	\$75,631,537.00
	Assets	1,285,524.87
	Reserve for unearned premiums	79,004.29
	Number of Policies in Force	39,034

FARMERS: Why insure in small or weak Mutual Companies, when you can insure with the Wawanesa Mutual, the largest and strongest strictly Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada!

AGENTS IN ALL LOCALITIES

This Company has no connection with The Western Canada Mutual Fire Insurance Association, or any other combination of Mutual Companies.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

STOCKS AND BONDS, MORTGAGE LOANS, INSURANCE EFFECTED
LANDS FOR SALE
COAL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL Nanton Bldg., Winnipeg

FORTUNA Sweden's Greatest CREAM SEPARATOR

The greatest Cream Separator of all

Made in Eskilstuna, Sweden, and sold all over Europe—Now sold in Western Canada on EASY TERMS.

Learn all about it in new catalog—read about its wonderful bowl, and improved trouble-proof mechanical construction.

Don't Buy a Cream Separator Until You Have Tested the FORTUNA

Demonstrate and prove for yourself that the FORTUNA does pay for itself in increased quality and quantity of cream. Write for catalog and 30 days' free trial on your own farm. Test it alongside any other machine on the market. This is the only way to buy a cream separator. Then you will know which is best.

Fortuna Cream Separator Co. Limited
Direct Factory Representatives

WONDERFUL SKIMMING RECORD

"In 100 gals. of skim-milk there would be a loss of only about half-pound of butter-fat. In terms of money this would mean a loss of 15 cents in each 100 gals. skim-milk.—O.C. Cunningham, Ohio State University.



303 Owena Street, Winnipeg

Business and Finance

Britain Slowly Recovering

REAT Britain, in spite of her labor troubles, is gradually getting back to her pre-war position as a great manufacturing and exporting country.

For November the balance of trade against Great Britain was the lowest since the armistice. Exports were double those for the early months of the year, and \$45,000,000 more than in October. Imports were decreased by practically \$50,000,000 from October figures. The increase in exports to £107,000,000 and the decrease in imports to £143,600,000, reflect, in the opinion of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, the effect of the recent strikes in the United States. Curtailed production and shipping troubles not only kept down American imports but improved England's trade with countries shut off from their usual sources of supply in the United States.

As regards imports advances in value were recorded in the food, drink, and tobacco classification, in raw materials. Manufactured articles declined by almost £2,000,000. Raw cotton was responsible for a very large advance both in value and in quantity. Wool, wood, and timber rose. Miscellaneous manufactured articles and metal manufactures, other than iron and steel, fell. Chemicals also fell. Iron and steel, textile and leather manufactures rose, also paper.

A Month's Exports

The total exports consisted of about £87,100,000 of British goods and £20,300,000 imported goods re-exported. The great increase in exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom was in manufactured articles, which advanced in value by almost £34,000,000, an indication that British production is slowly rising. This increase is largely accounted for by textile manufactures, including cottons, woolens, worsteds, silks, etc. Cotton yarns also increased. Iron and steel and machinery increased. Food, drink, and tobacco rose, as also did raw materials. Coal exports were again about 3,000,000 tons, as in October, but the average value per ton increased, making the total receipts £9,600,000.

Canada's Customs Revenue

The total customs revenue of the Dominion for the year ended December 31, 1919, amounted to \$169,071,034, or an increase of \$14,345,623 over 1918, when it totalled \$154,725,411. The statement covering the first nine months of the fiscal year, which ended December 31, shows an increase of \$10,932,657 over a similar period in 1918. For the nine-month period just ended customs receipts were \$130,286,220, while in 1918 they were \$119,355,563. The month of December alone shows an increase of \$3903,151, in customs receipts when compared with December, 1918. December receipts last year were \$15,836,007 and in 1918 they were \$11,932,855.

A Bad Guess

It will be remembered that Sir Thomas White, then finance minister, stated in his budget speech last June, that as a result of the slight reduction in duties which he then announced and the decline of imports which he anticipated, he estimated that the customs revenue for the current year would show a reduction of at least \$25,000,000. Sir Thomas, however, is not the first prophet to see his predictions fail to materialise.

There are many items in the Canadian tariff which would produce larger revenues at lower rates, because the present duties are so high that importations are almost nil. If the new minister of finance, Sir Henry Drayton, will cut down some of these duties, he will increase his revenues and at the same time lift part of the burden which rests upon the consumer.

Union Bank Has Notable Year

Significant progress, as one of the leading banking institutions of the country, is revealed in the 55th annual statement of the Union Bank of Canada.

During the 12-month period ended November last, total assets have increased from \$153,000,000 a year ago to nearly \$175,000,000, an increase of \$22,000,000 or 14.23 per cent.

A feature of the report is the addition of \$2,000,000 to the rest account, whose total has been brought up to \$5,600,000, contrasted with \$3,600,000 last year. The rest account was added to by the application of \$218,830 from current profits and by the allocation of \$1,781,170 premium from the \$3,000,000 new capital stock issue. With this addition the bank's reserves represent 70.28 per cent of capital.

The year's profits were \$932,256 compared with \$824,174 in the previous year.

Total deposits are shown at \$135,496,514 as compared with \$127,242,698 a year ago. To this grand aggregate interest-bearing deposits which actually represent the public savings, contributed \$84,376,709, a gain of \$15,939,219 or 23.29 per cent. But for the heavy public participation in the Victory Loan, savings probably would have stood even higher. The total shown, however, will be accepted as highly satisfactory evidence that the banking campaign for increased economy and thrift, based upon the country's necessity, is accomplishing a very full measure of its design.

Immense Co-operative Business

The English Co-operative Wholesale Society's report for the 13 weeks which ended on September 27, 1919, records the remarkable turnover of £22,095,887 for that period. This is an increase of £6,039,987, or 37½ per cent. on the sales for the corresponding period of 1918.

The supplies from the society's own productive works for the same period amounted in value to £6,682,557, an increase of £2,806,964, or 72½ per cent.

The deposits and withdrawals in the C.W.S. Bank for the 13 weeks amounted to £126,357,321, an increase of £26,651,843, or 26½ per cent. The current accounts open relate to 996 co-operative societies, 1,375 trade unions and friendly societies, and 879 clubs and other mutual organizations.

Saving the Pennies

Large increases in deposits throughout Ontario are recorded in the annual report issued by the Penny Bank of Toronto. During the year the children of the province have increased their savings from \$463,775.84 to \$502,504.64, an addition of \$39,728.80, or more than 15 per cent.

Hamilton Cassels, the president, is well pleased with the year's work.

"The work of the Penny Bank," he says, "continues to meet with success. This is due to the loyal spirit of co-operation that exists between school teachers and bank clerks, and to the encouraging attitude of the educational authorities.

"The Penny Bank has \$350,000 invested in Dominion of Canada 5½ per cent bonds, \$155,714 in the Post Office Savings' Bank, and \$16,237 invested in war and municipal bonds and first mortgages on real estate."

Paper Mill for Winnipeg

Early in 1920 Winnipeg will have in full operation one of the best equipped paper mills in Canada. Remarkable success has attended the efforts of the new company in organization work, and prospects are extremely bright for capacity business during the coming year.

The mill will manufacture new paper from waste-paper now being destroyed and burned, or disposed of to American mills for remilling. Thousands of tons of paper wasted every year in Winnipeg will find its way back into the raw product through this mill.

A valuable site for the mill has been purchased on the Red River with 350 feet water frontage, allowing at a later date for ample expansion of the mill, as business develops. Water connections have all been made with the river, safeguarding the mill from any water shortage, but the Shoal Lake water will be used for manufacturing

purposes at all times, its softness making it specially adaptable for paper-making. Huge beating and pulping engines, refiners, paper machines and all modern equipment, are now being installed, and all will be driven by electrical power. Steam will only be used for the purpose of heating drying cylinders of the paper machines and for heating the mill during the winter. The installation of machinery is in the hands of J. S. Hughes, late of Nova Scotia, and who has had a life-long experience in paper-making. On the board of directors of the new company are many prominent Canadians.

Profits in the manufacture of paper in Canada last year were estimated at \$13,230,950, or nearly \$2.00 per head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion.

Winnipeg may well be proud of this new industry, the forerunner of Western Canada's contribution to what will ultimately be Canada's greatest manufacturing industry. Its establishment is not only a tribute to the faith which the promoters have in the future of Western Canada, but is a splendid example of the substantial industries which are being attracted to Winnipeg.

Canada is now the second largest paper producing country in the world. It is reasonable to predict that the development of western Canada's vast pulp resources will place the Dominion in the first place as a paper-producing country.

Finances of Germany

Germany has a war debt of about \$40,000,000,000, which is equivalent to \$600 for each inhabitant. The national wealth of the country was estimated at about \$80,000,000,000 in 1914, and the national income at about \$10,000,000,000. For interest Germany has to pay about \$2,000,000,000 every year, which is one-fifth of its income. In this summary this does not include the amounts the country will have to pay for reparation. The financial situation is consequently as bad as it can be, but Germany's large producing power and the long period allowed for the payment of the reparation should be kept in view.

The Stockholm Press is commenting upon the increasing imports from Germany into Sweden. In spite of the fact that Sweden is a large manufacturer of chinaware and porcelains, German chinaware is finding a market in Sweden, and frequent shipments of German toys have also been received.

Nearly 1,000,000 pounds of wool will be shipped from Saskatchewan this year, as against 700,000 for last year.

Swedish firms have received from Germany offers of unlimited amounts of potash, briks, chloride of lime, and incandescent lamps at prices far below current market quotations.

French newspapers indicate that as soon as the end of the state of war is officially declared, in spite of the feeling which exists against the former enemies of France, commercial relations between France and Germany will at once develop on a large scale.

The French Ministry of Commerce and the Dublin Chamber of Commerce are co-operating to develop direct trade between France and Ireland.

Japanese imports to India are practically one-fifth of India's total import trade.

Approximately 1,000,000 acres of free lands in western Canadian provinces have been taken up by returned soldiers in the past year.

Credits opened by Canada for the purchase of Canadian goods by foreign countries aggregate \$106,003,391, comprising \$25,000,000 each to France, Belgium, Greece and Roumania, with the balance to Italy.

A comparative table published in London shows the pound sterling at a premium in France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Norway, Denmark and Brazil, and a discount in the United States, Holland, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Canada and Argentina.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

55th ANNUAL STATEMENT—29th NOVEMBER, 1919

Fifty-fifth Statement to the Shareholders discloses continued growth of influential Canadian Banking institution—Total assets built up to \$175,000,000 and \$2,000,000 added to Reserve Fund—Significant extension of connections in Canada and abroad aimed to assist in the financing of Canada's foreign trade—Bank in strongest position it has ever held.

The Fifty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office of the Bank, in the City of Winnipeg, at twelve noon, on Wednesday, January 7, 1920.

The President, Mr. John Galt, in the chair.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report, showing the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended, November 30th, 1919.

During the year 89 branches and agencies were established. In the Province of Prince Edward Island, 1—Charlottetown.

In the Province of Nova Scotia, 3—Berwick, Kentville and Truro.

In the Province of New Brunswick, 2—Moncton and Sussex. In the Province of Quebec, 1—Kenogami.

In the Province of Ontario, 13—Blenheim, Burritt's Rapids, Caledon, Campbellford, Charlton, Easton's Corners, Indian River, Ridgetown, Rodney, Toledo, Toronto (Woodbine and Gerrard, Warsaw and Woodlawn).

In the Province of Manitoba, 28—Altamont, Angusville, Clanwilliam, Clearwater, Deepdale, Dropmore, Elm Creek, Elphinstone, Graysville, Homewood, Lowe Farm, Margaret, Morris, McAuley, Oakburn, Rosebank, Roseisle, Sandy Lake, Sanford, Solsgirth, Sperling, Winkler, Winnipeg (Corydon and Lilac, Ellice Ave., Main and Lansdowne, Main and Mountain, Union Stock Yards and West Kildonan).

In the Province of Saskatchewan, 22—Alida, Carruthers, Coleville, Dewar Lake, Drake, Eaton, Govan, Guernsey, Jansen, Keystown, Kyleville, Limerick, La Porte, Major, Mantario, McNutt, Netherville, Palmer, Ruthilda, Salvador, Stewart, Strongfield.

In the Province of Alberta, 17—Aeadia Valley, Alcomdale, Bentley, Black Diamond, Hillhurst, Calgary, Chauvin, Clive, Duchess, Leduc, Loyalist, Lundbreck, North Edmonton, Rimbey, Sedalia, Sexsmith, Sunnynook and Waterhole.

In the Province of British Columbia, 2—Vancouver (City Heights), and Duks.

The number of branches and agencies in operation on November 30th, 1919, was 388.

The usual inspection of all branches and agencies has been made.

During the year Advisory Committees were appointed at Vancouver, B.C., Montreal, Que., and London, England.

JOHN GALT, President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of account, 30th November,

1918 \$ 126,298.90

Net profits, for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to 932,256.80

Premium on new stock 1,781,170.00

\$2,839,725.70

Which has been applied as follows:—

Dividend No. 128, 2½ per cent., paid 1st March, 1919 \$ 125,617.45

Dividend No. 129, 2½ per cent., paid 2nd June, 1919 132,770.03

Dividend No. 130, 2½ per cent., paid 2nd September, 1919 142,143.62

Dividend No. 131, 2½ per cent., payable 1st December, 1919 167,799.32

Transferred to Rest Account 2,000,000.00

From Premium on new stock \$ 1,781,170.00

From Current Profits 218,830.00

Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund 10,000.00

Contribution to General Hospital, Winnipeg 5,000.00

War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 29th November, 1919 58,172.41

Balance of Profits carried forward 198,222.87

\$2,839,725.70

General Statement of Liabilities and Assets AS ON 29th NOVEMBER, 1919

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin	\$ 953,902.93
Dominion Government Notes	13,724,823.00
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purpose of the Circulation Fund	\$ 14,678,725.93
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	260,000.00
Notes of other Banks	5,500,000.00
Cheques on other Banks	1,576,481.00
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	7,509,201.41
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	102,287.30
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	3,569,800.66
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	13,048,913.69
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	15,818,016.79
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	2,602,740.30
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	3,439,410.79
	7,956,854.74
	\$ 76,062,432.61

Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	86,529,156.17
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	3,672,372.29
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	268,476.29
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	150,645.10
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	248,532.51
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	532,740.61
Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	7,186,940.91
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	337,760.98
	\$174,989,057.47

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 5,600,000.00
Rest Account	198,222.87
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	\$ 5,798,222.87
	10,951.73
Uncclaimed Dividends	167,799.32
Dividend No. 131, payable 1st December, 1919	5,976,973.92
	\$ 13,945,123.92
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$12,508,819.00
Deposits not bearing interest	51,119,804.54
Deposits bearing interest	84,376,709.79
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	572,355.79
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	5,058,941.92
	153,636,631.04
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	7,186,940.91
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	220,361.60
	\$174,989,057.47

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK OF CANADA

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:—

We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with certified returns from the Branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

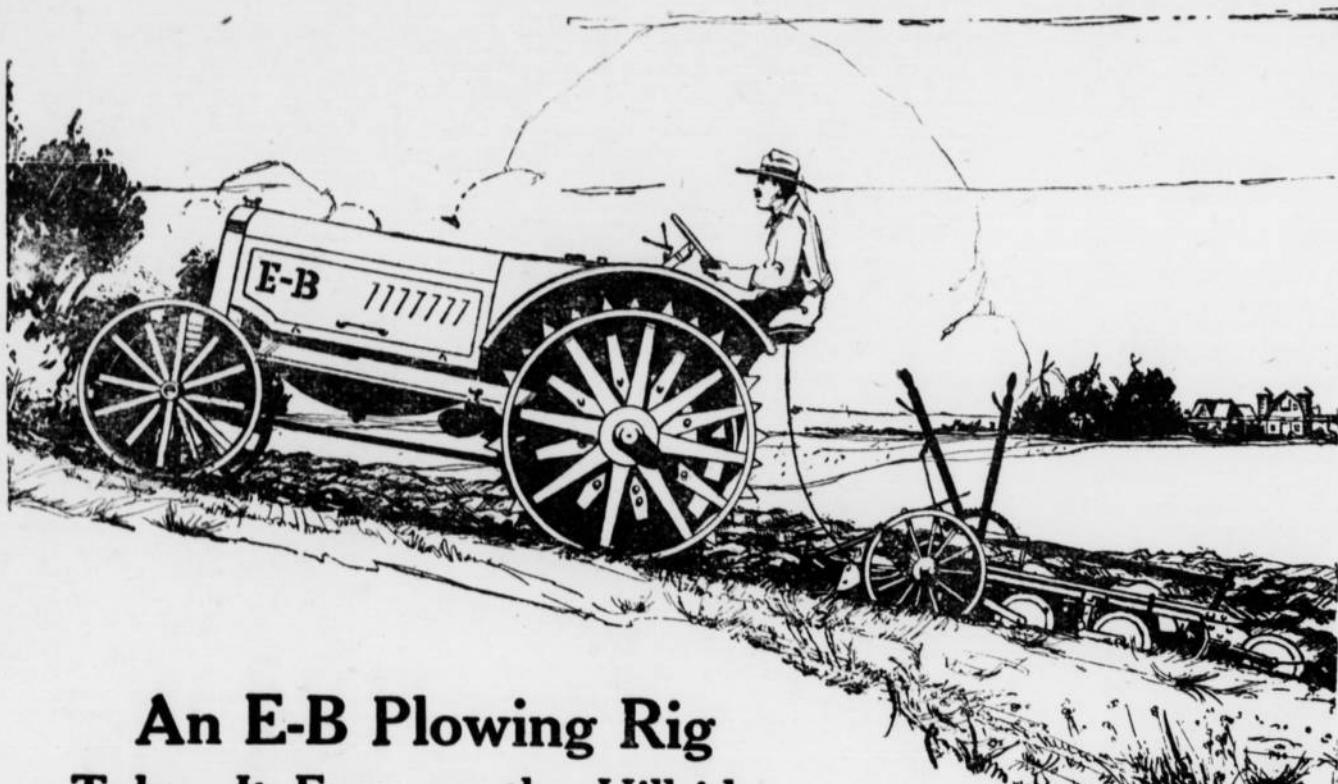
In addition to our verification, at November 29th, we have, during the year, checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its chief office and principal branches, and found them to be in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank relating thereto.

In our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

T. HARRY WEBB, E. S. READ, Auditors of the firm of GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO., with which is amalgamated WEBB, READ & CO.

JOHN GALT, President. H. B. SHAW, General Manager.

Winnipeg, December 20th, 1919.



An E-B Plowing Rig Takes It Easy on the Hillsides

Neither hillsides nor stubborn sod take the tuck out of E-B plowing rigs. For the engines have so much surplus power, the plows have such light draft, that only the steep slope tests their full capacity.

The E-B Engine Plow

The E-B 102 Tractor Plow is the only plow with patented lever-operated, quick-detachable shares.

The E-B 102 is light draft. The wheels carry the weight of the plow when in the ground as well as when transporting to and from the field. The 24-inch front furrow wheel with its oil-tight, dust-proof magazine wheel box is a feature of extra excellence.

The E-B Tractor

The E-B Tractor has a S. A. E. rating of 12-20. It is light, strong, compact. Only the best materials have gone into its construction. The design is based on the full experience of 67 years of successful implement making.

As an example of the quality of this tractor—the accessories are the highest priced on the market.

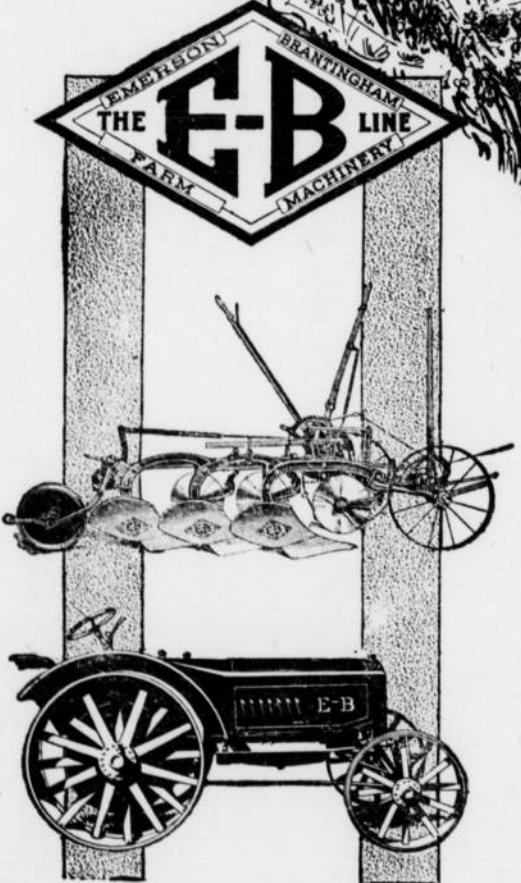
Anderson, Roe Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Saskatoon

Distributing Stocks at Edmonton and Lethbridge

EMERSON BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO., REGINA

Distributors of the E.B. line of Power Farming Equipment

A Complete Line of Farm Machinery Manufactured and Guaranteed by One Company



Have Your Overalls Been Worth the Price?

Have you had the
wear from them
that you expected?

Next Time Buy

KING of the ROAD Overalls

and be sure of
full money value!
They cost no more
than ordinary
overalls.

If your dealer
doesn't sell "King
of the Road" send
us his name.

R. J. WHITLA & CO., Ltd.
Winnipeg



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Alterations and Additions to Post Office, Portage la Prairie, Man." will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, January 26, 1920, for the construction of alterations and additions to Post Office, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Caretaker, Public Building, Portage la Prairie, Man., and the Resident Architect, Lindsay Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, January 8, 1920.

Currie Gopher Killer

Sure death to Gophers

NOT A TRAP

No danger to Family or Stock

NOT A POISON

Safe anywhere except in a Gopher hole

NOT EXPLOSIVE

The destroyer that gets nothing but Gophers

Manufactured exclusively by
**The T. W. Hand Firework
Co. Ltd.**

BRANDON

MAN.



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by
the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

Livestock Men and Grain Growers in Joint Meeting

THE annual meetings of the livestock associations of Manitoba, held in Brandon, from January 5 to 7, were brought to a close with a joint meeting of Grain Growers and Livestock men.

This meeting, which was well attended, was opened with an address from H. S. Arkell, livestock commissioner, Ottawa, who took for his subject the Development of Canada.

The Development of Canada

Mr. Arkell told of his recent visit to England, where the chief thought was on reconstruction in all parts of the British Empire. He warned his audience that the time had now come when other countries were entering into competition with Canada, and Canada must look to it to meet this competition or lose the place she gained during the war. The analysis of our resources lay in the land and the people. Without industrial development and power Canada could not hold her place with other nations. He advocated a full organization of our marketing resources and full information as to what becomes of the product of the farm. With these two great factors thoroughly linked up, in ten years the commerce of the country would be powerful. Things which Canada can export and which are demanded by other nations must be raised. Each community must furnish its quota in order that the production of Canada would dominate the foreign market. To exist for some purpose was the duty of the country, and the interests of the country should be above personal interests and a great patriotism should exist in the hearts of the people. Canada has given to everyone the things which make life worth living, education, free speech, the right to live, and other benefits, and if citizens do not realize these advantages they are not worthy of the last five years. Canadians, said Mr. Arkell, must believe in Canada, and must give themselves to the making of this country as a part of the great British Empire.

The Foreigner in Canada

Mrs. Anna Bychinsky, addressed the audience on the foreigner in Canada. The speaker told how the Ukrainian people had been persecuted in their own land and had left everything and come to Canada. She told of their privations and how they were often exploited for labor, packed into box cars, shipped out to work and treated worse than cattle, the women being left to look after the children often without food or clothing, and to work on the homesteads which the men had taken up.

But, continued Mrs. Bychinsky, the courage and perseverance of these people is reflected in the well-broken farms, good buildings and fine gardens which they now possess. Although it took 20 years' work from the grandmother to the youngest child to do it. The foreigner had never been rightly estimated but was looked down upon by fellow beings no better than he, and were only credited with being a good gambling chance before an election. They were often misunderstood and grossly misrepresented, and this created a bitter racial prejudice. Nothing was so humiliating to the foreigner as to receive anything from a supposedly superior people. She advocated a slow process of assimilation as a step towards creating a harmonious Canada, and an opportunity given the different nationalities to contribute to their adopted country, the training of the younger generation and a sympathetic attitude, devoid of criticism towards them.

T. C. Norris' Address

Premier Norris was the third speaker, and after commenting on the marvelous growth of the Grain Growers' Association, which he termed "the greatest organization of business men in Canada, with a very complete and effective organization," he touched on the subject of the farmers going into politics. He stated that some people were afraid of sinking under a farmers' government and declared that in the audience there were men capable of filling every cabinet position in the government. He then proceeded to give a brief history of the progress of Manitoba

during the past 50 years, how the population has grown to 613,000 people; how Manitoba's area had increased from 73,000 square miles to 215,000 square miles; how, in 1915, the province produced 96,000,000 bushels of wheat with 50,000 farmers, and went on to enumerate the successes of Manitoba breeders in the best livestock shows of the world. He then touched on the development of the territory east of the Red River, of a probable scheme for draining Manitoba's swamp lands, and of the ideal situation which Manitoba occupied as a mixed farming province, and stated that when her natural resources are developed she would take first rank among the provinces. He touched briefly on the duty of the state to individuals and individuals to the state, especially with regard to the question of assimilation of other races, which question should be faced in a straight-forward way. He laid special emphasis on the fact that the English language must be taught in every school in Manitoba, without mixing politics or religion in the matter. Touching on the question of the mortality among children, especially among the foreign element, he gave a short outline of what the government is doing in this respect, and stated that as a result of their efforts the mortality among these children had now been reduced by a third. After mentioning the Mothers' Allowance Act and the Rural Credits Act, which the government had been successful in inaugurating, Mr. Norris referred to the high tariff and stated that unless they got lower tariff, lower freight rates and open markets, they would be in a bad fix. The high cost of living will not come down until the production of the West catches up with the demand of the eastern market, stated the premier, and the protective tariff has always been a curse, and always will be to the producer, and he believed, to the consumer as well. The people of the province were on the pinnacle of good times, and the character of the people made it possible for the province to get the fullest good out of its natural resources. Mr. Norris concluded a strong address by an appeal for close co-operation.

Manitoba Rural Credits

THE success of the Manitoba Rural Credit Societies, and the valuable work which they have accomplished in assisting the agricultural development of the province, were amply demonstrated at the convention of the societies held in Winnipeg last week. The convention lasted three days, and beside reports and discussions on the working of the Rural Credits Act, the 400 delegates present heard a number of valuable and interesting addresses on vital topics closely related to the business of farming.

At the opening session of the convention on Tuesday, an address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, after which addresses were given by H. F. M. Ross, financial editor of the Free Press; George W. Prout, M.L.A. for Kildonan and St. Andrews, the "father" and administrator of the Rural Credits Act, who told the delegates of its great advantages to the farmers and the province; G. F. Warren, Ph.D., professor of farm management, Cornell University, who spoke on Important Factors for Success in Farming; and Major N. J. Black, who dealt with the growth of insurance, and pointed out its advantages to the farmer.

In the evening the delegates and their wives paid a visit to the new parliament buildings which were thrown open to the general public for the first time. Over 1,000 took advantage of the opportunity to see them, and all were greatly impressed by the magnitude and splendor of the buildings.

High Prices to Continue

An address on Prices of Farm Products and Probable Future Prices, by Professor G. F. Warren, was a feature of the second day's program. Professor Warren attributed present high prices to the inflation of credit and of currency, and the shortage of goods due to war conditions, and he predicted that prices would continue high for some time though a considerable drop might be looked for in from five to

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The object of this contest is to recognize and name these five most prominent movie actors. After you have recognized them, and in order to help you name them correctly, we have put their right names under-

neath their pictures in jumbled letters. Unscramble these letters, put them into their right order and you will have their names. In case you are not familiar with the names of the most popular moving picture actors today, the names below will help you.

Names of Some of the Favorite Players

Fred Huntley, Allan Sears, Owen Moore, Milton Sills, Jack Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, Charles Ray, Elliot Dexter, Wallace Reid, Francis Ford, Dustin Farnum, Henry Walther, Warren Kerrigan, Jack Gilbert, Harold Goodwin, William S. Hart, Thomas Meighan, Antonio Moreno, Stuart Holmes, Francis X. Bushman, William Farnum, Robert Harron, Douglas Fairbanks, Earl Williams, Ralph Lewis, Tom Moore.

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15 years. Profiteering, he considered, was a result rather than a cause of high prices, and the experience in the States had been that governmental attempts to restrict prices of farm products had been to reduce production and, ultimately, bring greater scarcity and higher prices.

Prof. John Bracken spoke of The Problem of Profitable Crop Production. He emphasized the point that production was essential to the well-being of the race, and stated that we saw some evidence of the ill effects of under production in the present unrest in society. This unrest was traceable very largely, if not altogether, to the fact that during the last four or five years we had been producing less than we needed and we have not got enough to go round.

Life Insurance and Credit

C. C. Ferguson discussed the question of How Life Insurance Strengthens a Farmer's Credit. He stated that life insurance is of great economic value, and complained that this was a fact which legislatures did not adequately recognize, it was such a valuable economic factor in life, Ferguson claimed, that it ought not to be made the subject of taxation.

With an enlarged facsimile at his hand of the statement of financial status asked from farmer borrowers by the directors of the rural credit societies, E. A. Weir, B.S.A., agricultural director, gave a human and interesting paper on The Rural Credits Act in Operation. Mr. Weir stated that generally, in spite of drought and hail and other misfortunes, there had not been many loan renewals necessary. Credits had been granted during the past year of \$172,532 for the purchase of livestock, \$94,155 for purchase of machinery, \$278,748 for putting in and taking off crops, \$247,691 for breaking new land, \$18,865 for farm improvements, and \$239,885 for retiring liabilities and sundry purposes. The morale of repayment was very good constructive education in farm finance and management and was an inseparable part of the work of the rural credit societies.

"We are helping," said Mr. Weir, in conclusion, "to lay the foundation of a great co-operative commonwealth. Patience is the watchword."

Personal Experiences

Mr. Weir's address was followed by an illuminating recital of directors' personal experiences, to which John Arnett, president of the Roblin Rural Credits Society, and M. Esterbrook, secretary-treasurer of the Swan River Society, contributed. The cases given indicated that the attitude of the societies was always helpful toward the farmer borrower in trouble, although sternness was necessary in rare cases where a man showed a tendency to "trickiness."

The legal aspects of the Rural Credits Act were dealt with in an address by R. F. McWilliams, B.A., LL.B., who had worked with Mr. Prout on the act and had, in fact, drawn it up in the first place. In his talk on the security afforded both lender and borrower, Mr. McWilliams pointed out among other things the comfortable feature that the lenders of the money know the exact nature of the troubles confronting their neighbors, the borrowers, and were in a position to sympathize and co-operate, and thus to smooth out the often rough way of repayment.

Presentation to G. W. Prout, M.L.A.

On Wednesday evening a banquet was given to the delegates, at which the speakers included Sir James Aikins, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba; Premier Norris; Geo. W. Prout, M.L.A.; Vere C. Brown; Hon. Edward Brown; John Arnott, of Shell River; R. A. Knight, of Hargrave; and C. C. Ferguson, of Winnipeg.

A feature of the banquet was the presentation of an illuminated address to Mr. Prout in grateful recognition of his work in securing the passage of the Rural Credit Societies Act, and in bringing it into successful operation. Mr. Prout, for some years, has given almost all his time to promoting the interest of the credit societies, although as a member of the legislature he cannot accept remuneration for his services. Mr. Prout has been offered the position of superintendent of rural credits, but this he has refused, preferring to retain his seat in the House and give his services voluntarily.

Continued on Page 43

United Farmers of Manitoba

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

Grain Growers Active at Reaburn
A BRANCH of the United Farmers of Manitoba has been formed in Reaburn and a very successful meeting was held on January 5.

A large attendance gathered and had a very good time, and Messrs. Corl and White were appointed delegates to attend the Brandon convention. They are to give a report at the next meeting to be held in Reaburn school on January 28, after which a whist drive will be held. Great praise is due to the secretary for the many new members he is getting. Seven new members were enrolled at the meeting January 5.

The farmers around are going to ship a car load of cattle through the United Farmers.

Abbotshall Branch

The Abbotshall branch met on Thursday of last week with an attendance that showed real progress. Realizing the need for extending knowledge of our movement and its aims the directors decided to have the movement presented from two aspects, so a debate was staged "resolved that it is more advantageous to the farmer to join the association than to ignore it." The affirmative was taken by vice-president M. Kinley, who was ably supported by Mrs. Harens, the negative being taken by T. and W. Cameron. After hearing the arguments, the judges took time to deliberate and finally reported through their foreman, Mr. O'Brien, in favor of the affirmative. Following the debate an informal discussion took place, occupying fully an hour and a half, so that full and free ventilation of everybody's view was secured. The association has some keen minds and able speakers and may be expected to be a power in the district in the days to come.

Swan River District Convention

The annual district convention held in the town of Swan River, on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday December 17, was the most enthusiastic and successful yet held in the history of this district. There were 43 present when the proceedings opened in the afternoon. The reports of the local associations were given and followed with keen interest. The report from the Swan River local, one of the recently organized locals in the district, was particularly encouraging. This local has, during the past few months, undertaken the work of co-operative purchasing and co-operative livestock shipping with outstanding success.

A pleasing feature of the convention was the adjournment an hour earlier at the afternoon session in order that the delegates might attend an exhibition of seed grain, held under the auspices of the extension department of the M.A.C.; moving pictures, dealing with butter making and hog raising, were also presented and much enjoyed.

The evening session was fully taken up with discussions on resolutions demanding political action in the coming provincial contest, the establishment of a daily paper by the organized farmers and an address by Mrs. Parker, of Gilbert Plains. Mrs. Parker's address was a clear scientific and illuminating analysis of present day problems. She was followed throughout with rapt attention by the large audience who applauded her again and again for her original sallies.—R.A.H.

Marquette Political Action

The political committee appointed by the Marquette district association on November 19, 1919, have sent the following communication to the president and secretary of all locals in the Marquette district.

"In view of the conflicting opinion expressed at the Brandon convention re independent political action in the provincial field, and further in view of the action taken at the district convention for Marquette held on November 19 last, on this question, the political committee appointed to carry on this work, desire a definite expression of

opinion from each local association as to whether they are in favor of action being taken to elect an independent member in their provincial constituency and we expect and require reply by February 6."

Souris District Convention

The convention of the Souris district, which was held in Deloraine on 11th December, was one of the largest and best in the history of the movement. Whilst pep and enthusiasm were never lacking, at the same time in controversial matter the utmost restrain and good feeling was exhibited on all sides, and the officers of the convention are to be greatly congratulated upon the way in which it was managed.

President R. F. Chapman, of Ninga opened the program. He said the Grain Growers' Movement was gaining strength and being very closely watched by all people. Much yet remained to be done for only about one-third of the farmers belonged to the organization. It was their aim ultimately, however, to

applied to federal matters only, and this was agreed to and carried with great enthusiasm. A resolution was then handed in from the Killarney and Ninga association, asking for similar action in provincial matters. This gave rise to considerable discussion which grew animated in places. An attempt to table this resolution having been defeated, the resolution itself carried. The convention then adjourned for supper.

The next business was the election of officers for 1920. Mr. R. F. Chapman was elected district director, Mrs. Howell, of Boissevain was re-elected woman director. Four candidates were nominated but three were withdrawn and George Brown, of Deloraine was promoted to the presidential chair. For the first vice-president Wm. Allison, of Deloraine was finally selected, Mr. F. W. Ransom, of Mountainside, re-elected secretary and Messrs. T. Beveridge, of Melita, D. A. Cram, of Lauder, and Mrs. Wm. Renton, of Deloraine selected as directors.

The council next turned its attention

THE NEW NAME

The association will, henceforth, be known as the United Farmers of Manitoba. The new name is not a fad or a folly. It was adopted after widespread discussion with a definite view to greater efficiency.

Two special gains may be expected. First there will be no doubt that all farmers may be included in its connotation. The grain grower, the "mixed" farmer, the stock raiser, the milk producer, all may find the association the organization through which their views and aspirations may receive adequate expression. Second, there will be no question about the reality of our alignment with the farmers' movement, generally, in Canada. We will be fully recognized as one with Canada's organized farmers wherever they are found.

It must continue to be held and recognized that the association is not exclusive. Its constitution expressly provides that all "who are in sympathy with the aims and purposes of the association and who agree to co-operate therewith to attain these aims and purposes may become members by the payment of the annual fee of not less than \$2.00." Principle has always been the basis of the organization, and on principles it will continue to stand.

In order to lessen as much as possible the almost inevitable confusion which will result for a time from the change of name, our people are urged to use the new name constantly and consistently. There is no Grain Growers' Association in Manitoba. The United Farmers of Manitoba has taken its place. No more Grain Growers' meetings will be held. They will be meetings of the United Farmers. In correspondence, it is especially urged that all letters for the Central office be addressed:—

United Farmers of Manitoba,
306 Bank of Hamilton,
Winnipeg, Man.

weld all the people together into one great democracy.

District director O. A. Jones, of Whitewater, was very brief in his report, in which he gave a summary of the years' progress.

The report of Mrs. F. Howell, of Boissevain was read by Miss Tate, and was encouraging in tone. The president then briefly reported that results of his tour through the country during the summer called especial attention to the feed situation in the West, stating that he thought it was their duty as Grain Growers to come to the help of those who were suffering from a shortage of feed. Mr. F. W. Ransom, the secretary, regretted that his report must be brief as local secretaries had not supplied him with the information necessary to complete it. The auditors report was then received.

Tom Boon, of Goodlands then asked permission as a matter of urgency to move a resolution inviting the government to aid without further delay, needy farmers in dry areas. This resolution was seconded by D. S. McLeod, and, after some discussion, carried.

The convention then proceeded to deal with the first resolution, the paper which pronounced 45 to be in favor of independent political action. D. S. McLeod said that he would move this if

to the financial aspect of independent political action and Messrs. Beveridge, O. S. Longman, Steedsman, Radcliffe and Roy Johnston were appointed as committee to consider ways and means and report in an hour. In the meantime the convention proceeded to consider other matters. In spite of considerable support the suggestion that the G.G.A. should be re-named the United Farmers of Manitoba was defeated. Mr. Ransom brought forward a resolution dealing with the betterment of the rural school for which he pleaded with his usual eloquence and sound knowledge, and his motion was carried. It was also decided to ask the Central executive to investigate the spread between the raw wool and the finished product.

A resolution that the farmers should ask permission to market their wheat in U.S.A. produced a long discussion and the motion was lost, as the concensus of opinion that while all wheat uncontracted for should be sold by our government in the U.S.A. the proceeds should be pooled with the proceeds from the balance of the crop which has already been marketed.

"Resolved that we are in accord with the demands of the returned soldiers for greater gratuity."

"Whereas, the Union government held the reins of power and have lost

sympathy of the people, it is hereby resolved that we ask it to resign," was the next resolution considered and it was passed nem. con. during a tremendous demonstration of enthusiasm.

Owing to the lateness of the hour other resolutions could not be dealt with and were left in the hands of the executive committee.

Springfield District Convention

Meeting opened at 2.20 o'clock December 11, President Edmonds in the chair.

Owing to Secretary W. B. Harvey being unable to be there, the minutes of last annual meeting were read by Bruce Edie, district director.

Owing to the absence of the secretary, W. J. Wilson was appointed acting secretary.

The district director of the Women's Section, Mrs. A. A. Wilson, then gave a report of the activities of the Women's Section and drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that the men should get the women to take a more active part in the work.

Mr. Tovell then was called upon to give an explanation of the milk producers' cause, laying before the meeting the serious situation the milk producers are up against, that being the reason for their appeal to the Grain Growers for support.

Moved by Mr. Tovell, seconded by J. Rippingale, that copies of the New National Policy be distributed in urban districts such as Transcona, Elmwood, and St. Boniface and elsewhere. Moved by Mr. McLennan, seconded by Mr. McLeod, that the Farmers' Platform be printed in French, Polish, Ruthenian and Ukrainian. It was agreed to forward a copy to Brandon, also, on request of Mr. McKenzie, a copy to be sent to the Council of Agriculture. Carried.

Elect of officers then followed. Mr. Edmonds was re-elected president and Mr. Fisher elected vice-president. W. B. Harvey was elected secretary.

Mr. McLeod, of Selkirk, Mr. Wardrop, of Whitemouth, Mr. Benoit, of St. Anne were elected directors on the district board, and Bruce Edie, district director of the provincial association.

Moved by J. Fisher, seconded by Mr. Andrews, that the convention endorse the appointment of Miss Mildred McMurray as director of the provincial Women's Section for the district.

Moved by J. Rippingale that the two directors, Bruce Edie and Miss McMurray, be appointed to meet the Council of Agriculture, on January 6, 1920. In the event of Miss McMurray being unable to attend she to appoint a substitute. Carried.

The meeting then heard an address by Mr. Lambert, the secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Convention adjourned.

"Some" Meeting at Austin

On Friday, December 19, the Springfield, Forestville and Pine Creek locals got together—that's the word, straight, definite, orthodox "got together"—at Austin to hear R. A. Hoey. There was a good crowd and an A1 address. Josiah Bennett held down the chair, and, while he has heard several, if not more, Grain Grower addresses in the last 16 years, he reports that this was the best one he has ever listened to. He further reports that the political outlook in that part of Neepawa is bright, and that the canvass of the district is proceeding systematically. If Manitoba had 12 or 13 Bennetts, there would be more "getting together" and more systematic progress.

New Locals in Springfield

Springfield worked up to the close of the year and closed a splendid record for 1919, with new associations established during the week of December 15, at Giroux, La Broquerie and Rosewood. Earlier in the year the district had added to its former list, associations at East Selkirk, Tyndall, North Springfield and Lorette. The political interest is paramount throughout the whole area, and organization for the campaign is advancing in very satisfactory fashion.

United Farmers of Alberta

E.D. & B.C. Railway

AT the annual meeting of the Water-hole local U.F.A., the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that the railway situation as it exists at present is entirely inadequate, owing to the poor state of track and owing to lack of rolling stock on the E.D. and B.C. Canada Central Railway, consequently the elevators at Peace River, Spirit River and Grand Prairie are filled to capacity, while the crop movement from north of the Peace has not yet started. This meeting feels the urgency of the Dominion or provincial government exhausting all means in their power to have the control of the E.D. and B.C. and Canada Central Railway taken out of the hands of its present ownership and placed in competent hands in order that it may be operated in the best interests of the district it serves, and,

"Whereas, the bridge spanning the Peace at Peace River town has been completed for some time, we urge the government to take the necessary steps to bring about the immediate extension of the Canada Central from the aforesaid bridge to Vanrena."

Exit the Stove

Quite a large gathering was present at a recent social of the Moose Mountain local at White Creek Schoolhouse. All ages were represented from the babe in arms to the honored grey heads. When the music began, the night being unusually fine, the schoolroom was soon like a hot house, until a couple of hardy tillers of the soil grabbed the stove and set it up outside where it was used to heat the coffee to go with the many good things that the ladies had brought for us.

A very good time was spent by all present, and the officers were very pleased that at last we had hit on a meeting without a storm. After midnight refreshments were served by the ladies, and, believe me, we are fast learning to lean on them for support in this line, and I assure you they are indispensable and render great assistance in the way of providing entertainment. The dance was continued after lunch until about 2:30 a.m., and shortly the sleigh bells could be heard in all directions as we hurried to catch a little sleep before the duties of the day.—Wm. Bennett, secretary.

Annual Meetings

Standard

The annual meeting of the Standard local was very well attended, there being about 50 per cent. of the members present. Several matters of importance came before this meeting.

The treasurers' report was read and shows the local in very good condition financially. The secretary's report shows 94 senior and two junior members paid-up for year ending December 31, 1919, which is an increase of almost 50 per cent. over 1918 when there were 48, and in 1917 only 28. It seems as though political action is the only thing that will wake the farmers from their slumbers. At this meeting officers were elected for 1920.—E. A. Wagler, president.

Raymond

At the annual meeting of the Raymond local a spirit of enthusiasm seemed to prevail among the fair representation of farmers present. Officers for the year were elected.

Delegate John F. Anderson reported the speech made by President Wood at the district convention recently held in Lethbridge. John Powelson, our other delegate to this convention, spoke in a lucid and convincing manner of the big things the U.F.A. has accomplished for the farmers of Alberta since its organization. T. O. King reported briefly the recent convention of the U.G.G. held in Winnipeg.

Cayley

The Cayley U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. held their annual dinner in the Presbyterian Hall recently, which, on account of the high price of oysters turned out to be a chicken dinner this year.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

The weather being very severe kept some away, but there was a good genial feeling displayed; everybody did justice to the fine dinner which was so bountifully supplied by the ladies.

Mrs. McKinney, M.P.P., of Clareholm, gave a very able address, which was agreed by all to be the most thorough and convincing temperance lecture ever delivered in Cayley.

Rev. A. McWilliams also spoke on reconstruction along national lines. Amen.—R. Coote, president; N. J. Smith, secretary.

Goose Creek and Prohibition

"Tis a sad plight to see such a resolution made by a body of U.F.A. members.

The above local surely do not consider their families and the rising generation when they will vote for the opening of wholesale houses in every town with no restriction as to the amount sold to any one person. And this after five years of prohibition which has gladdened and brightened many homes over this fair domain. Husbands and fathers who had acquired the habit of drink spend their hard-earned cash for that which is not bread and raiment, often coming home with week's earnings all spent for that which makes man a brute and robs home of the best of life.

What must the feelings of a wife be to have her home graced by a drunken husband and father of her little ones? Harsh and unkind words generally come from a man whose brain is burning with drink.

The above local claim the prohibition law interferes with personal liberty.

I wonder if the members of the Goose Creek local even think of the personal liberty of wife and children and the rights they have to demand of husband and father.

As a member of the Cayley U.F.A., I rise to resent any such resolutions, and as a delegate to the convention in Calgary, on January 23, will surely vote against any resolutions of this nature.—(Sgd.) C. A. Gardner.

Are You a Keystone?

Few farmers realize that each one of them is a keystone in the bridge which spans the gap between prosperity for all and prosperity for a few. The organized farmers of Canada have assumed the contract for this bridge. The U.F.A. are engaged on the Alberta span. Are you, as a keystone, in your place? If not, resolve that the new year will see you helping to support the archway which will lead eventually to a new and better Canada.—Fairgrove local in letter of New Year greeting to its members.

Fight, Work and Pay

In Great Britain, during the late war, when the government was raising loans, they had a slogan that ran like this: "Fight, work or pay." With a little alteration we might well adopt it, "Fight and work and pay."

If all the members of all our locals would adopt this as their slogan, and live up to it, our tale of accomplishment at the end of this year, would be all-inspiring.

Now, men and women of West Edmonton, let us, one and all, fight and work and pay, during this year 1920, and without a doubt, we shall point

to the results with pride.—W. F. Broadstock, secretary, West Edmonton Political Association in circular letter to members.

This Local Got Results

There seems to be general satisfaction among our members over the way our local has progressed during the period since we organized on March 29 last. Aside from the general educational and social value of our local to the community, our most important accomplishments are:

1. Through the efforts of our local a co-operative credit society is being organized in this district.

2. Through our organization we were able to get a reduction of 40 cents per ton on the price of our coal without any inconvenience to ourselves.

3. The gaining of new subscribers to The Guide and Western Independent.—W. H. A. Thomas, secretary, Clemens local.

Eye Hill Numbers 240

Having come to the end of the year we are making all arrangements for a successful new year. In addition to our usual officers we are having a recording secretary, a press reporter and a librarian. Our idea is to get as many people into office as we can and so get them working.

Our paid-up membership for 1919 was 249, entitling us to 25 delegates at the coming convention. We are only paying the expenses of two delegates, but are urging all who can to go.—Mrs. Kate Farquharson, secretary, Eye Hill local.

Not Dead! But Much Alive

A splendid box social and dance was held in the Brainard School, under the auspices of the Northern Light local U.F.A.

The amusement of the evening consisted chiefly of dancing which lasted for two or three hours, when the boxes were disposed of, realizing the sum of about \$70. An enjoyable hour was then spent in social harmony and doing justice to the many pretty boxes, two of which were trimmed with silk and aroused the fancy of two young men to such extent that they bid to the high price of \$8.00 each.

It is thought that these young men have decided to join the U.F.A.

After the enjoyable hour of rest the many couples again kept time to the music which continued to the wee hours of the morning.

The Northern Light local offers the suggestion that the many U.F.A. locals adopt some plan whereby an occasional social evening can be had as these add greatly to the interest of the organization.—A. Pincombe, secretary, Northern Light local.

Pay Political Dues

At the annual meeting of the Ranfurly local U.F.A. it was unanimously decided to pay dues to the Victoria U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. District Political Association, and as it is so late in the year the required amount for our 42 members, \$21, is to be taken out of the treasury.

The election of officers took place and delegates were appointed for the annual convention.

It was decided to supply each member with a U.F.A. button out of the funds in the treasury.—P. S. Austin, secretary.

FARMERS' PLATFORM HANDBOOK

The new handbook to the Farmers' Platform, which contains a reprint of all the articles and cartoons published in the recent Political Outlook issue of The Grain Growers' Guide, can be obtained from the Central office at five cents each.

U.F.A. Briefs

Red Deer local has followed the example of Cowley local and is putting out a four-page little newspaper of its own containing information on U.F.A. matters. We wish it much success.

Our U.F.W.A. have decided to join the U.F.A. as we have so few members in each organization we thought this better, and we are so situated that we cannot increase our membership on account of the amount of vacant land held by The Canada Land Co. Mr. Forbes D. Schram, Redcliff, is secretary for 1920.—P. H. Wedderburn, Harvest Vale local.

The annual meeting of the Ferry Hill local decided unanimously in favor of provincial political action. We are going to make a canvass of the district for members and also get the ladies to join.—R. B. Crawford, secretary.

Director Stauffer has organized a local at Evergreen recently, to be known as the Evergreen local. V. Sengotta is president and R. J. Pratley is secretary.

Director Stauffer addressed a meeting at Kunsamo recently. The attendance was small owing to sickness and other causes, but enough were present to form a local with good prospects of a strong organization in the future.—P. T. McKee, secretary pro tem.

It is almost a problem to keep the members interested without special talent, as three years without any crop to speak of makes everyone feel blue. However, our local deserves some credit for the formation of a Rural Credit Society in this district, which opens up for business in January.

I think everyone should realize by now that we need a change of government, and our Ontario friends are giving us a good example.—A. Ludlow, secretary, Dowker local.

We have not made much of a showing in 1919 on account of three successive crop failures, consequently, the farmers are in very poor circumstances—financially. We hope for a good crop this coming year, and if it comes Red Rock will be as good a local as can be found anywhere.—Chris. Johnson, secretary.

"Resolved that we, the members of Winona local, of the U.F.A., go on record as upholding the stand taken by our president, H. W. Wood, in the Cochrane election, and condemn the action taken by Mr. Weir."

We have a paid-up membership of 22, four of which are juniors. We do not meet often but I find them very enthusiastic when we do meet.—Geo. Fink, secretary, Hazel Hill local.

I am writing to ask you to send a good bunch of the Farmers' Platforms. A number of our members are getting interested and, strange to say, very few have read the platform.—I. F. Rowland, president, Warner local.

The members of this union are well pleased over the results achieved by our fellow members in other parts of Canada, in the political field. Such results give a new-born enthusiasm to see the early adoption of the New National Policy in Canada. In achieving this rest assured our local will be in the fray—E. H. Keith, secretary, Alberta local.

The Carlyle local, of the U.F.A., has been recently reorganized. H. L. Tweed is president, and D. Patterson secretary.

W. R. Forbes, secretary of Kerriemuir local, reports that they have close on 70 members for this year, mostly all paid up, an increase of 37 over last year.

Dr. Park, from Calgary, addressed our meeting on Chiropractic and Its Advantages Over Medical Treatment.—E. L. Grimes, secretary, Olds local.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

A Successful Year

THE McLeod G.G. local held its annual meeting for the election of officers at the schoolhouse, on December 22. A very favorable report was read by C. P. Matheson, which showed a membership roll of 57; funds on hand, \$32.71; meetings held during the year, 15; one executive and one special, by Mr. Broadley, from Central.

Delegates were sent to the provincial convention, Regina; the union district convention and the political convention at Rosetown.

The following are the officers elected for 1920: President, M. G. Smith; vice-president, Mrs. E. J. Anderson; secretary-treasurer, Regie Kirk; directors: A. Campbell, Fred Piercy, Mrs. Fred Ross, E. Tilney, Mrs. F. Henderson and J. McIntosh.

The first meeting of the association in 1920 will be held on Friday, January 9, when bills before the local legislature will be discussed.

Our New Canadians

Much interest is being centred these days in the status of the school-teachers, and an interesting sidelight on their little-appreciated efforts in training our new Canadians, is thrown upon the screen by the following communication which was received at the Central office, recently, from E. A. Devlin, of Horizon, who adds as a footnote: "I would like to see the above published in some form. Miss Wallace is doing fine work and deserves some encouragement. She is living 13 miles from town and amongst a foreign people. Not a very pleasant place for a young girl."

Doing Good Work

The publicity department has much pleasure in publishing Mr. Devlin's letter, which is as follows:—

"On Friday last I was invited by Miss Wallace, the teacher in charge of the Carman Sylvia School, to address the members of the Juvenile Grain Growers of Carman Sylvia. The pupils of this school come from non-English-speaking homes; but under Miss Wallace's tuition are fast becoming not only a credit to themselves and to their teacher, but can put to shame many of our boasted Canadian districts.

"It was an inspiring sight to see the entire school move like soldiers at the word of command and, like soldiers, stand with heels together and shoulders back, while they sang with a spirit—too often lacking in our other schools—O! Canada, The Maple Leaf, and similar songs.

Teaching the Young Idea

"After school a meeting of the Juvenile G.G.A. was held, presided over by one of the pupils, with a dignity and confidence seldom equalled in our senior associations. The usual order of business was followed, questions were discussed and voted upon with a surprising alertness and knowledge of rules of procedure and, finally, the visitor was asked to address them.

"I talked for a few minutes on The True Object of the Grain Growers' Association, viz., the making of better citizens and the qualities the good citizen must possess. I received a very hearty vote of thanks and came away feeling that the afternoon had been well spent.

School Wins First Prize

"On the wall of the school was a framed picture with this card in one corner, 'Awarded to Carman Sylvia School, as first prize in an inter-school singing contest, West Lawn School Fair, 1919.'

"Miss Wallace is performing a difficult task, under discouraging conditions, but is accomplishing big things for their upbuilding of a true, clean, Canadian spirit, and has set in motion influences that can never be forgotten. Watching their faces one could not help but feel that though Miss Wallace might move far from her present field of work, these children could never go back, nor ever forget the lessons of manliness and self-reliance."

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

Unreasonable Customers

As an illustration of the unreasonableness of some of the members of the Grain Growers' Association, the following excerpts of correspondence recently conducted from the Central office, is both amusing as well as instructive.

A communication from Estevan, under date of December 31, reads as follows:—

"On December 12, I mailed you an order for two suits of clothes and a pair of pants, amounting to \$21.95. I should like to know why it takes so long. I have orders filled and shipped from Chicago by freight in less time. Last summer I ordered some paint from you and it took nearly a month to get it. You must use a terrible lot of rye and Scotch; or you must have a very small staff and a great amount of business. Either ship me the goods or the money back, and I think this will terminate my dealings with you, as you haven't been good enough to acknowledge receipt of above order. Yours for a square deal."

Scotch Not the Cause

On January 6, the accounting department of the Grain Growers' Association, returned the following Roland for an Oliver:—

"We have yours of December 31, re non-arrival of two suits of clothes and pants. As you did not sign your previous letter we could neither answer it nor return your remittance of \$21.95. We therefore wrote the post office where you bought the M.O., and after some delay were advised as to the purchaser's name.

"We mailed our cheque No. 5926 for \$21.95, on December 29, as we no longer handle dry goods. The delay in supply-

regular attendants at our fortnightly meetings.

Get Together Meeting

On the last Monday of the old year, an interesting program was put on by the Grain Growers of the Superb local, which was unique in a few particulars. In the first place it was a get-together community affair. Invitations had been sent out to adjoining locals, with the result that the hall was packed to the doors.

Another feature out of the ordinary was the rendition of the "Get Together" song, recently published on the Manitoba page of The Grain Growers' Guide. The song was rendered by Rev. Mr. McBean, of Superb, and the chorus, having been written on the blackboard, was sung by the audience.

An Unexpected Pleasure

An unexpected item on the program was an address by Geo. Broadley, of Regina, who happened to be holding a series of meetings in the Kerrobert district, and thanks to the good offices of J. A. Dowd, M.L.A., it was found possible to include Superb in the schedule.

Although the Superb local has been organized for ten years this is the first occasion it has enjoyed a visit from a Central office speaker, and in order to take full advantage of the opportunity to hear Mr. Broadley the rest of the program was abbreviated as much as possible, and for two hours the speaker held the undivided attention of his audience in an explanation of the aims and activities of the association.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Cockburn, and the following program was rendered: Maple Leaf; business meeting; speech, Jack Vallance,

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' ANNUAL CONVENTION

AT
Saskatoon, February 10, 11, 12 and 13

ing you with paint last summer was caused by the disorganization of traffic through strikes.

"We note your remarks as to the amount of rye and Scotch consumed in this office. We may say, however, that so far we have never been unable to sign our letters. Our staff is, perhaps, larger than you think; as we are, unfortunately, compelled to maintain a department specially to deal with unreasonable customers and those who send money without information as to its origin and purpose.

"We think this information should satisfy even yourself, and wishing you the compliments of the season, we are, 'Yours for a square deal.'

Change Their Name

The members of the West Eagle Hills Grain Growers' Association have decided to alter the name of their local, according to their secretary, F. S. Palmer, to that of the Prongua G.G.A. The reason for this change is that at the time of its foundation it was the only Grain Growers association in the Eagle Hills, and, probably, the only one north of Saskatoon. This is not now the case, there being a dozen locals at least in the district from which we take our name.

In spite of all the facilities which Grain Growers enjoy in having locals close to hand, we are still growing strong and boast of a membership of 44, with the great majority of them

of Onward local; duet, Mrs. Flatman and Mr. McBain; address, Geo. Broadley; drill by eight girls; recitation, Madeline Haynes; song, Jack Vallance; recitation, Mrs. Cockburn; solo, Mr. McBain; recitation, Jack Cockburn.

About the stroke of midnight refreshments were served, the proceedings terminating with a dance.

A New Local Policy

Marquis local is not only ardent in its support of a new national policy, but is now busy inaugurating a new local policy in connection with their association. A few days ago W. G. Teare, the newly-appointed secretary, wrote to the Central office as follows: "At the last annual meeting the Marquis local reorganized and started out to break new ground, with new officials and in new ways.

"Already we have held two successful public meetings, addressed by Geo. Broadley, of the Central office and Mr. Bray, of Caron. Mr. Baker, of Moose Jaw, will visit us on January 8, and will speak on The Labor Party and the Grain Growers. Dr. Anderson, of Regina, will be with us on January 19. We have a full program of meetings drawn up for January and February. The last two months have been spent by the committees getting the ground ready for a big local drive for membership, and next week we start out determined to place 200 names on the local books.

G.G.A. in South Africa

So world-wide is the growth of the agrarian movement, that enquiries are being received from far away South Africa, regarding the aims and activities of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Under date of October 23, 1919, John Millar, of Indian Head, received the following communication from Fred W. Patton, 12-13 Glencairn Buildings, Johannesburg, South Africa, secretary and manager of the Federated Farmers' Co-operative Association of South Africa Limited:—

Letter From South Africa

"Dear Sir.—I understand you are interested in the agricultural co-operative movement which has at last taken root in a most practical form in this country. The above organization is operating on the same lines as the New Zealand and Australian associations, and I should be glad if you will kindly forward to me any literature which explains your constitution and methods.

"Any information which you can offer relative to the working of agricultural co-operative organizations in Canada will be most useful, and when the operations of this federation are more established, I hope to reciprocate in a similar manner."

Death of John Seymour

William Headrick, secretary of the Glenellen G.G.A., reports the decease of John Seymour, of Glenellen, the esteemed vice-president of the above local. Mr. Seymour has been associated with this local since its organization in 1914, and filled the office of secretary treasurer for the first two years. He has always taken a prominent part in the affairs of the association and devoted himself whole-heartedly to the good of the cause. Since the death of the former president (in March last), Mr. Seymour has occupied the chair, and was looked upon as one fully capable of taking the leading part in the affairs of the association, and was a strong supporter of political action.

Mr. Seymour came to Glenellen in 1910, from Muskoka, Ontario, and has resided on the land which he acquired in this district on his arrival. He was of a very quiet nature, but ever ready to discuss anything to help the forward movement in the district, and always willing to do his share of the work.

Mr. Seymour was a young man of only 28 summers, and leaves a widow and son to mourn his loss, along with his parents, three brothers and a sister, to whom the sympathies of the members of Glenellen local and the whole community go out to them in their sad bereavement.

Healthy and Sound

F. S. Palmer, of the Prongua local, has forwarded for publication the following report: "At the invitation of F. A. Palmer, organizer for the Battle River district, H. C. Clay, of Landis, chairman of the constituency committee, addressed a large meeting in the Prongua School, in the afternoon, and another at Battle River School in the evening.

"Part of this district has suffered from so many of its most active Grain Grower residents leaving for the winter months, which disorganized the arrangements made early in the fall for the Liberty Drive. Although no returns had gone to the Central office, Mr. Clay found that the work was healthy and sound, and progressing, though slowly. There is every prospect that the latter state has been cured by Mr. Clay's visit, as there was not a single person of the 67 whom he addressed, but were roused to the consciousness of their duty to our cause and strengthened in their determination to carry this movement through successfully.

"During Mr. Clay's speech there were many little personal touches and reminiscences that both claimed and moved old and young, and we are all looking forward to another visit from Mr. H. C. Clay, of Landis."

British Columbia Land

Are you interested? If so get the information the Land Department can give you about Rattenbury Lands, situated in the fertile mixed-farming districts of central B.C.

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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SECURITIES
The Organized Farmer in Business

A real Grain Growers' Policy for farmers only, and at a special rate, has been secured by the Insurance Department. Write for booklet.

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Combines all the latest ideas and improvements in Feed-Cutting Machinery

So scientifically constructed as to handle the largest quantities of feed in the shortest time, and with the least requirements of power. Compare these prices, which are materially lower than those of any other like machine of equal quality, or one that will duplicate the performance of this machine.

U.G.G. Steel Case Blower Feed Cutter, complete as described, with 30 feet of Blower Pipe, including hood. Weight, 1,100 lbs. F.O.B. shipping stations

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159.40 164.20 167.10

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With 12-inch Throat and Travelling Feed Table

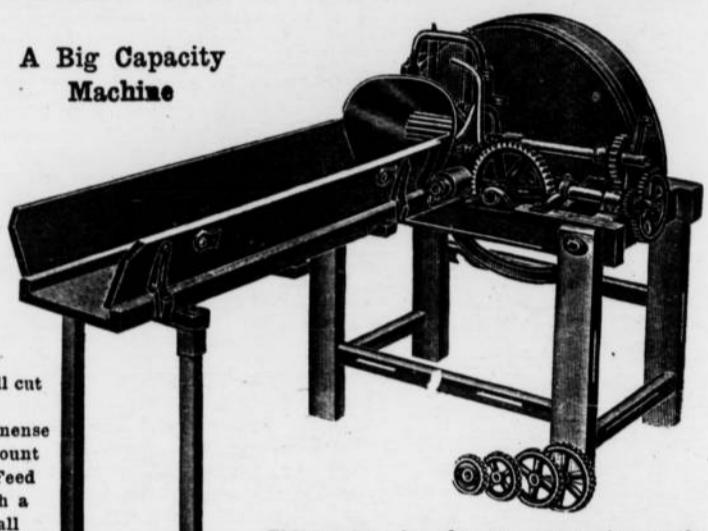
If you are at all Interested in a Feed Cutter of any kind Write for a full description of these machines

They are in a class by themselves

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U.G.G. No. 7 FEED CUTTER

A Big Capacity Machine



Will cut an Immense Amount of Feed with a Small Amount of Power

This machine has the same mechanism as the Big U.G.G. Steel Case Blower Feed Cutter, shown on opposite column, but is without the Blower or Travelling Feed Table.

This is a high-quality machine in every respect, and you can order one with every assurance that it will give you an unlimited amount of service and satisfaction.

U.G.G. No. 7 Feed Cutter, just as illustrated. Weight, 680 lbs. F.O.B. shipping stations

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58.50 61.45 63.25

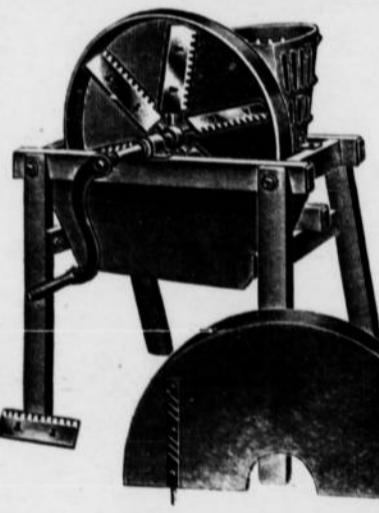
U.G.G. No. 3 Root Pulper

A Great Little Machine for Chopping Roots for Feeding Purposes

Equipped with reversible knives, which can be used for slicing. The knife wheel has a very heavy rim, which acts as a fly-wheel. The hopper is of proper size and shape for smoothly feeding the roots to the head without clogging or choking. The boxes are supplied with anti-friction roller bearings, insuring easy running. Weight, 210 lbs.

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Winnipeg	21.50
Regina or Saskatoon	22.40
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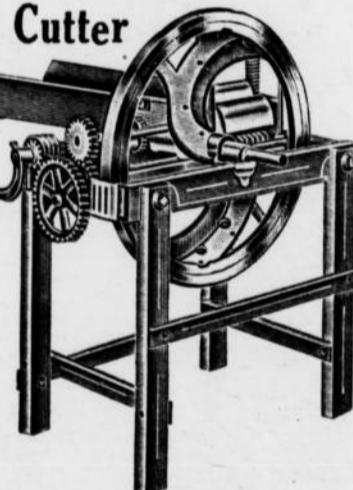


Livestock Office at Moose Jaw

The Livestock Department has arranged to open an office at Moose Jaw Stock Yards, on January 15. Mr. W. J. Rutherford, formerly of Vermilion, Alberta, will be in charge. If you are in the territory served by Moose Jaw yards and contemplate shipping your cattle there, just clip out this coupon, attach it to a slip showing your name and address, and you will be kept in touch with conditions there.

U.G.G. No. 6 Feed Cutter

A Hand or Power Machine with a 9-inch Cutting Plate, and raises about 2½ inches.



This is the finest little machine on the market for the farmer who has only a limited amount of stock to feed. It is fitted throughout with roller bearings, concave knives, square gear, with hard cutting edge. Two cranks are supplied with this machine. Also a pulley at extra cost if wanted to run by power. Weight, 250 lbs.

F.O.B. PRICE, U.G.G. NO. 6 FEED CUTTER	Power Pulley Extra	
Winnipeg	31.65	1.10
Regina or Saskatoon	32.75	1.15
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Cutter gear is built of first-grade hickory; the body frame of maple with basswood panels and three-ply veneer back and dash. Shoeing of heavy channel steel. It is handsomely upholstered in grey whalecord; sides, seat and back are removable. Beautifully painted and finished in black and green. Illustration shows the V-41 with Storm Top and doors. Rubber top can be raised or lowered from inside. Storm front can be dropped as shown or thrown back. Steel side doors are removable.

V-40. Open Portland, as described above, but without storm top or storm side doors. F.O.B. shipping stations

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V-41. Storm Portland, just as illustrated, with top and side doors. Price, f.o.b. shipping station

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EDMONTON

Look out now for attacks. The signs are that the Farmers' Business Organization will suffer a great deal of abuse from now on, in public and in private; and that attacks on it will be made openly in the newspapers and secretly by whispered stories and criticisms.

Why? Is it because someone is now attempting to drive the Organized Farmers out of business, or interfere with the commercial work they do through their own company? Not at all. At this date no one disputes that the farmers know how to look after their business, and that they are going right on doing it. There is a different reason that prompts attacks; the hope of dividing the farmers. If they can be divided on their support of the Company and the Association, they can be kept divided.

United, the farmers of Canada are making great strides in their movement. In the different provinces they are moving on from one success to another and opposition to them seems to be keeping quiet, but the interests opposed to the success of the farmers are not idle and they have not given up hope. Instead of fighting the farmers, which does not look like an easy task, they hope to have the farmers do the fighting among themselves. Their one hope of interfering with the progress the farmers are making is to create dis-union.

In that hope every possible attempt will be made to create distrust of the Farmers' Institutions now established, or to arouse suspicion of men engaged in work in the Farmers' Movement. These Institutions and men will not be attacked on their own account; the real attack will be on the spirit of co-operation and union among farmers. Such attempts have already been made and many more will come. Some times they can be traced direct to their source, at other times you can only guess the reason for absurd and malicious statements circulated.

Such tactics will fail in their purpose. Misrepresentation will be overcome by information; attempts to divide, once they are recognized, will only lead to closer union. But it is just as well to be on guard.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Tamworth Hog

Its Origin, Development and Characteristics—By P. M. Abel

A CENTURY ago Europe had just emerged from a protracted and desolating war and was settling down to a peace of exhaustion. Then, as in these days, reconstruction was the subject of paramount importance and each country girded itself to fight an industrial battle, the victory of which was to mean a dominating place in the commerce of the following century. England gathered into her inner heart a group of young statesmen whose genius and labor raised landmarks in political administration. Not least among these was Robert Peel. At the age of 24 he was made secretary of state for troublesome Ireland.

Now Peel's ancestors had been peasant farmers, who later made a princely fortune out of cotton spinning. The family wealth was applied to a country estate at Tamworth, in Staffordshire. When not at Westminster Peel played the squire; never during his active public life did he forget the work-a-day problems of his neighbors. When in Ireland he noticed the native pigs which seemed so prolific, hardy and able to earn their own living at pasture. They appealed to him so strongly that he stocked the piggery at Tamworth with them, and for 38 years until his death in 1850, he bred this sort, allowing no introduction of new blood; all improvement was limited to selection.

The actual improvement which Peel effected is unknown. Indeed, this account of the rise of the Tamworth is not universally accepted, but it has the support of E. N. Ball, the American breed secretary, who has given considerable study to it. At all events Sir Robert Peel was one of the few who appreciated the role agriculture must play in reconstruction, and his heart and hand gave impetus to the livestock business of his time which bequeathed us such weighty names as Shorthorn, Hereford, Leicester and Southdown.

History does not record the origin of the Irish grazing pig. Prof. Dietrich, the Illinois swine authority, insists that the Tamworth, through its Irish ancestry, is directly descended from the European wild boar. This argument is based solely upon the similarity of the two types.

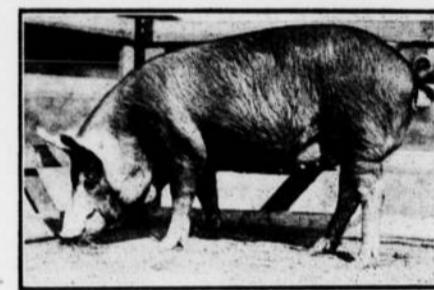
In the days of Peel, the breed was little seen outside the counties of Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Northamptonshire. It was at that time a dark red, grisly animal, which was able to thrive on pasture during the summer and beechnuts and acorns found in the forests in fall and early winter. The original stock had none of the finish which is evident in the Tamworth of today. They were long in the limb, long and thin in the snout and flat in the rib. From earliest days they have been among the most prolific of breeds and their grazing habits made them very active, but they were slow in maturing.

Early Improvement

As grazing areas became restricted and land was brought under cultivation, the old type of grazing pig lost favor. Farmers demanded a quieter pig with a greater disposition to fatten. From 1845 to 1885 we hear very little of the Tamworth. Several theories are in circulation as to how breeders evolved a new type to meet the new demand during their two-score years of obscurity. Sanders Spencer suggests that a strong infusion of Neapolitan blood was introduced. These Italian pigs were black, without bristles, with smooth, round bodies and shorter legs than the Tamworth. The quality of the flesh was good but the breed was too delicate for the rigors of a northern climate. This cross would have

and hardy type of the original Tamworth, and the occasional presence of black hair in Tamworths seems to point to some such admixture of blood in the past, although the admission is a heresy on the part of a Midland hog breeder.

It is also said that some improvers used a white pig, which was one of the wizard Bakewell's productions. These two out-crosses are said to have produced a pig which had black and red and white in all possible combinations of coat color; subsequent breeding eliminated all but solid reds. This claim for improvement by outcrossing, like the former, is hotly denied by some



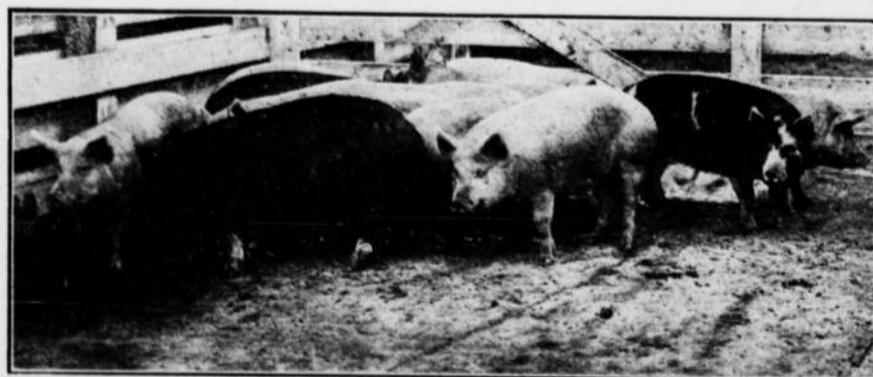
A Splendid Exemplification of the Tamworth Type.

breeders, who maintain that their favorite sort has retained unimpaired the purity of its blood as all improvement has been from within. In support of this claim witness the great prepotency of Tamworth blood when crossed with pigs of another sort: Marked evidences of color, form and the other distinctive characteristics of the red bacon pig are unfailingly reproduced, sure test of long and pure ancestry.

A New Influence

Toward the close of the last century, a change in the English appetite became manifest. Labor-saving machinery, widely introduced, obviated a good deal of heavy work. People on lighter physical work ate a lighter diet, and fat heavy pork did not find such a ready market. The demand for lean, wild-cured bacon gave the Tamworth breeders their opening. The immense fat, long sides of the Staffordshire pigs produced a quality and quantity of lean, sweet, streaky bacon, which could not be excelled by any other breed.

So rapidly and effectively did Tamworth breeders seize the opportunity which the new demand created that F. C. Fidgeon, of Tamworth, England, said that in his experience of nearly 60 years with the breed he had not noticed so great a change as between 1880-1886. He said, "A generation ago



Hogs of the Bacon Type on the Winnipeg Market.

These were fed in the Boys' and Girls' Competition at Oak Lake, Man.

they were a very lean pig, of very dark red color which never varied in shade, and were provided with a long snout. Of late the color has altered in shade, having become a sandy or light red, a point which is apparently growing in favor, although I question very much whether the color is as pure as the original red, for I believe it has been obtained by a not very distant cross with a white pig." So marked

and conclusive was the improvement worked on the Tamworth breed that the first published scale of points which appears in Vol. XI. of the English herd book, is practically the same as we have it today.

The Tamworth in Canada

The first Tamworths to find their way into the Canadian registry were those of the importations of John Bell, L'Amoroux, Ontario. It is possible that the breed was represented among us before 1889, but we have no record antecedent to that date.

It has always been the policy of the government authorities and packers in Canada to encourage the bacon type of hogs for two reasons. It must be apparent that we cannot compete with the corn belt in growing heavy, fat packing hogs. Our coarse grains are better adapted to an early-maturing, light-weight bacon hog, and in the production of this type we can face any competition. Furthermore, the most profitable market in the world for pork products is Great Britain. The British pay top prices but demand a first-class article. It has always been felt that Canada could not compete against Irish and Danish bacon unless Tamworths, Yorkshires and, to a less extent, Berkshires furnished the bulk of slaughter-house receipts.

The propaganda which this line of reasoning evoked has given Tamworth breeders much assistance to place the merits of their sort before hog raisers. According to the last census, Tamworths ranked third in number, Yorkshires and Berkshires being the only breeds in greater abundance. At Toronto, Canada's biggest livestock show, Tamworths have occasionally outnumbered every other breed. The hog business has had many ups and downs in the past 30 years, but Tamworths have held their own during periods of depression and come in on the crest of these alternate waves of prosperity.

The American palate is a weird and wonderful thing. Solomon would have found a place for it in his proverb about the incomprehensible things but for the accident of history which put him in the front of the procession. For I have seen a nigger "on his native heath" wake out of a moist nap which gained him respite from toil in the sweltering noonday heat, and express a preference for chicken fried in grease. You wouldn't expect to find a public demand for delicacy in bacon in a land where syrup goes with sausages and chewing gum is the national confection.

Tamworths were imported by Thos Bennett, of Rossville, Illinois, eight years before they came to Canada, but did not meet with ready approval. The lard hog had already become firmly established. He enjoyed a premium on the market, and Tamworths were for a time regarded almost in the nature of freaks. But a change is now in evidence. There is an increasing demand

for higher quality food products as the purchasing power of the individual increases. Those who read the signs of the times will give second thought to the recent tendency of the Chicago market, the barometer of America's livestock industry. A few years ago the highest priced hogs were well finished lard hogs around 400 pounds. Runts and unfinished pigs of

the same breeds which could not graduate as fat packing hogs were classed as bacon hogs and sold at a much lower figure. In letters to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in 1898, Armour and Company stated there was no demand for bacon hogs. Nowadays the term bacon hog means more in Chicago than a disappointed Poland-China. Recent quotations place the same premium on good hogs of the bacon type as

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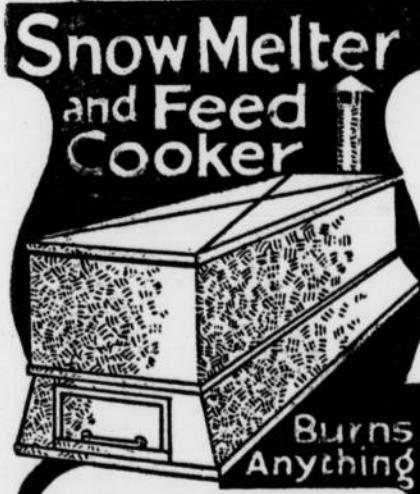
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is paid for fat packing hogs. As the American palate becomes schooled, the English preference will be more nearly imitated and the Tamworth breed will come into its own even in this land of Canaan.

The Victim of Appearances

England's red bacon hog has always labored against a mass of criticism, some of it due to ignorance, much of it malevolent. The appearance of the pig goes against him. Experience has taught with beef cattle that cheap and quick gains are associated with thick round bodies set on short legs. Feeding experiments prove beyond a doubt that this analogy cannot be found in hogs. The correct interpretation is that big heart girth gives vigor, which in turn gives feeding capacity. The error of reasoning seems to creep in that width is necessary for a roomy chest, but as a matter of fact, the characteristically strong-constituted Tamworth gets room for his vital organs from his unexcelled depth. There is no other breed so uniformly deep from shoulder top to floor of chest.

The length of nose gives a Tamworth a lean and hungry look; most of the evil wisps of the breed have used the cheap jibe about the ability of these pigs to eat the second row of potatoes without going through the fence. This lightness of jowl is a distinct advantage. No part of any carcass is less inviting on a table than an oily chunk of cheek. Preponderance of meat in the high-priced regions of the carcass has been the insistent cry of butchers, so the pig which has a light belly, cheek and head and a generous side, and ham good for more than lard, ought to derive an advantage. No breed can produce carcasses which cut with as little waste as these.

It is not generally known that the Tamworth is one of our largest breeds of pigs. In fact, the opposite is generally believed because in the production of prime bacon, pigs should be slaughtered at an earlier age than is customary south of the line. Tamworths go to the butcher at 180-200 pounds, whereas the lard hog is not ready for market till he has reached twice that weight. E. N. Ball is authority for the statement that a Tamworth has been killed in England which weighed 1,607 pounds, on the hoof and dressed 1,330 pounds. For a long time an American circus exhibited another specimen of the breed from the Kentucky herd of W. Warren, Morton, which weighed 1,400 pounds. Tamworth breeders favor this growthy feature as the large frame of their sows ensures an abundant milk supply so necessary for large litters.

Relative Efficiency as Pork-Makers

The statement has been industriously circulated that Tamworths require more feed than other breeds in order to produce a given weight of pork. Experiments with six breeds at eight different stations refute this absolutely:

Breed.	No. Tests.	Total No. of pigs.	Feed for 100 lbs. gain.
Tamworth	16	92	344 lbs.
Chester White	13	71	347 lbs.
Poland-China	22	96	357 lbs.
Berkshire	28	121	369 lbs.
Yorkshire	11	67	407 lbs.
Duroc-Jersey	11	60	418 lbs.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 47 of the United States Department of Agriculture, sets out the finding in detail. In Canada it has been shown that Tamworths, contrary to prevailing opinion, will produce gains as cheaply as any other breed. In our own western field, Prof. Dowell's experiments at Edmonton in 1919 place them at the top of the list. Prof. Tisdale, at Saskatoon, talks in the same strain.

In respect to early maturity this breed compares favorably with others. Mitchell Bros., of Birmingham, England, won first prize at one of the great Birmingham shows, with pigs which reached 240 pounds at five-and-a-half months of age.

The Tamworth has not a companionable face. Like Dickens' red-nosed nurse, her face is creative of suspicion. The inquisitive snout and surgical-looking jaw have militated against the good name of the breed, but in truth they are very docile and tractable, re-

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We also buy **Dressed Poultry** at 4c. per lb. higher than the above prices. We will handle any quantity of **Dressed Hogs and Rabbits**. Write for prices.

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Auction Sale
of Pure-bred **SHORTHORNS**
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
Saskatchewan Shorthorn
Club

20 Head Indian Head, Sask. 20 Head

On Wednesday, 28th January, 1920

There will be sold at public auction some twenty head of good Shorthorn females, contributed by breeders in Saskatchewan. This is the first sale held under the auspices of the club and Shorthorn men are particularly requested to see that it is made a success.

An informal get-together and banquet will be held the night prior to the sale (Tuesday night), and all interested in this good breed are invited to attend.

Catalogs of breeding and pedigree ready now. Send for one to

R. A. Wright Sec'y, Sask. Shorthorn Club. Drinkwater, Sask.



Shorthorns and Clydesdales

A few SHORTHORN females for sale; also two good CLYDESDALE mares.

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Come to Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., where from a herd of 700 head I will sell a number of choice yearling heifers, two-year-old heifers in calf to my great herd bulls, or beautiful cows safe in calf. I have also 40 bulls of different ages for sale. Among these are bulls to suit all needs. Come and see these cattle or write.

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Sire Rosador of Glencarnock II.

Some High-class Young Bulls and Heifer Calves by this sire, as well as older heifers by Gleam's Pride of Glencarnock, by Golden Gleam, for immediate sale. Specially attractive prices. Write

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A specially fine lot of rising Two-year-old Bulls, well grown and splendidly bred, are offered at attractive prices. Also a select lot of Cows and Heifers. This offer only holds good for the next thirty days. Write me your wants.

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We are offering for sale 12 Very Choice ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, ranging from 8 to 28 months old. Also a choice lot of COWS and HEIFERS, all safe in calf to our herd bulls, Victor of River-view and Erica Erwin C.

W. T. Turner, Kinley, Sask.

Annual BULL Sale

BY THE

Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association

Brandon, Man., March 17 and 18, 1920

The sale will be held in the Winter Fair Arena.

Entries close February 10. Write for rules and entry forms.

ENTRIES LIMITED TO BULLS

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JONES BROS. - **WHITEWATER, MAN.**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Grain Growers' Guide

care which the dams bestow on them ensures raising a high percentage of all litters.

The Tamworth breed came into popularity on account of a real need, on account of its ability to meet the demand for a higher quality product. This is a demand which will grow with the spread of prosperity and with the education of the people along these lines. The future of the bacon hog never was better than it is today.

In Livestock Circles

Indian Head Sale

The Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club are making a good move in their effort to meet the big local demand for good breeding stock. They have announced two provincial sales, the first one at Indian Head, January 28, and one to be held at Yorkton, late in February. They are to be recommended for the way in which purchasers are to be safeguarded. In the first place, females are to be guaranteed as breeders, and, secondly, all are to be sold subject to 60-day retest. These are knotty questions to tackle. Assurance like this is given at some loss to contributors but brings its reward in the increased confidence and patronage of buyers. The society have picked a good spot for a sale. Indian Head is a comfortable little town with accommodation. It is a foregone conclusion that only first-class cattle will be offered and that they will be quickly taken.

Kershaw Dispersal

L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla., announces that his herd is to be dispersed by auction May 14. Show-ring followers will know this to be one of the finest herds on the continent. Plowman and Twinburn Pride 5th, two of the herd stars, won championships from Alberta to Mexico, and at practically every big show from the Mississippi to the Rockies. The show herd will go at the same time as the others.

W. J. Short, of Shoal Lake, recently marketed a Shorthorn heifer, three years old, for 15 cents a pound, that had never been in a stable except as a calf. She weighed 1,480 pounds after a good fill and dressed 945. This heifer was a pure-bred Shorthorn, and was not supposed to be in calf, but when dressed a four-months' calf was discovered. Taking all the facts into consideration this seems to me to be a remarkable showing.

Manitoba Shorthorn Association Sales at Dauphin and Swan River

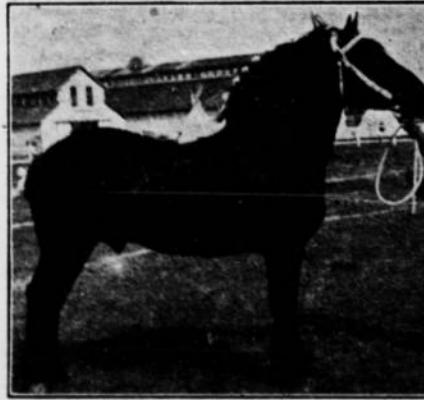
The Guide is informed by J. B. Davidson, secretary of the Manitoba Shorthorn Breeders' Club, that they propose to hold a sale of registered Shorthorns, 40 head at Dauphin, on April 1, and 30 head at Swan River the day following. These will all be selected cattle, males and females, and from information received, are likely to be a high-class lot. Dan Hamilton, Dauphin, will be the auctioneer. Further information regarding these sales will be published in our issues in the near future.

Other Shorthorn Sales

Shorthorn sales will be held in the near future at Hamiota, Virden, Minnedosa and Carman. At Minnedosa, James Lamont will handle the sale; at Carman, Nell A. Love; at Hamiota, P. C. Raymer; and at Virden, S. S. Carscadden. Further information regarding these sales will also appear in future issues of The Guide.

Prince Imports

W. L. Carlyle, manager of the Bar U Ranch, Calgary, Alta., is back from England, where he attended the sale of 35 Percherons, recently reported by The Guide. While there he assisted in purchasing 20 Shorthorn heifers bred to Christian King, including a few show prospects, all of the yearling Shropshire ewes from the Duke of Westminster's flock and ten Thoroughbred fillies for the new ranch being established by the Prince of Wales, near Calgary. It is intended to exhibit a few of



Attention

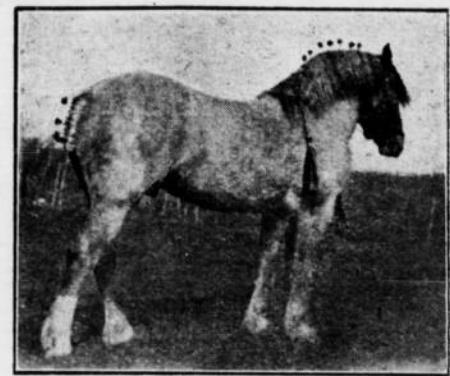
Percheron stallion, stood second to the breed champion at Regina, 1919. Owned by Dr. Head.

the Shorthorns at western Canadian shows next season.

Pym Brothers Sell Bunch

In a recent letter to The Guide, Ronald Pym says: "Our latest sale is one of six of our coming three-year-old Beau Robert

heifers. Ed. Tonn, of Humboldt, is the lucky man. He has taken six of the 14 heifers that we have of this age, and all are bred to Don Perfection, and should give him an excellent start in the Whitefaces. Mr. Tonn is using a Polled-Hereford bull, bred by Messrs. Jones Brothers, of Whitewater. Other recent sales include three heifer calves to Messrs. D. and A. Anderson, of Killam; a bull calf to



Souvenir

A place winner at Brandon and First Prize Horse at local shows in Southern Manitoba.

George E. Cornell, of Kinuso; and a coming two-year-old bull to Henry Goerz, of Stony Plain."

Doune Lodge Clydesdales

In a letter the other day to The Guide, Peter A. Taylor, manager of the Doune Lodge Stock Farm, Arcola, Sask., owned by Mrs. W. H. Bryce, reports that he has been making a few sales lately. To J. B. Hodgson, Foxwarren, Man., he has sold the third prize colt in the foal class at Brandon last year, Doune Lodge Baron's Heir, by Baron of Arcola, out of Miss Killpatrick, by Revelanta. This colt has done well, and has the making of a show horse. To Frank Willock, Tisdale, Sask., goes the two mares, Lady Anne and Lady Marie, both by Baron of Buchlyvie, and presumably in foal to Scotland's Bluebell and Doune Lodge Chancellor, by Baron of Arcola. To Hugh McLean, Arcola, goes the three-year-old mare Doune Lodge Iola, by Baron of Arcola, dam Ione, by Baron Watha; also Doune Lodge Marjory, by Gallant Buchlyvie, dam Maggie Edward. The last named yearling is a full sister to Doune Lodge Rosary, first and reserve Canadian-bred female champion, Brandon Winter Fair, 1918. Competent judges have stated that she is one of the best fillies in the West today. To Mr. McLean also goes a good grade mare, by Clive, which he has since sold to Joseph Lytle, Roland, Man.

Hirings for 1920

John Falconer, of Govan, Sask., has hired two of his noted stallions for 1920. Dunure Sparkling Hope has been re-engaged by the Govan Club for the third season. This fine horse was bred by Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr, Scotland, and is one of the most up-to-date bred horses in Western Canada at the present time. His sire is the noted \$47,500 horse, Baron of Buchlyvie, and his first dam is Grace Gray, by the four times Cawdor Cup champion, Hiawatha, grand dam Mary Weir, by Baron's Pride. Dunure Sparkling Hope was first in his class and grand champion, and won the special for the sire and three of his get, with three of his first crop of foals at the Govan Summer Fair. He was second in a strong class, and reserve grand champion at Regina Summer Fair last year, after doing a heavy season on the road. The Govan horse breeders are to be congratulated in securing the services of such a horse for the third season.

Magic's Heir Goes to Abernethy

This big, handsome horse is now nearing four years old, and was bred by Hugh Gilmour, of Pasqua, Sask. His sire was Magic, a son of Baron's Pride, and his dam, Balgreggan's Princess, is by the good breeding horse Medallion, a full brother to Silver Cup. Magic's Heir is up to a big size, with the best of quality and shows lots of Clydesdale character, with straight and true action. He was first at the Govan Fair for the last two years, and stood third at Regina last summer fair in a strong class. He is a full brother to Mr. Haggerty's stud horse, Magic Stamp. Magic's Heir is a grand doer, and the Abernethy horse breeders will have something that will fill the bill in a horse such as he is.

Manitoba Hereford Breeders Form Association

At a meeting of the Manitoba Hereford breeders, held at Brandon, on January 6, it was decided to form an association of



Great Combination Sale

of High-class Imported

SHORTHORNS

70 Head BULLS, COWS
HEIFERS 70 Head



at The Union Stock Yards, Toronto

ON

Wednesday, 4th February, 1920

The day following the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeder's Association

This splendid offering of **seventy head imported Shorthorns** includes a number of very high-class **Young Bulls**, most desirable for service in the best herds, also **Heifers in Calf** to outstanding **Scotch Bulls**, and **Cows well along in calf or with calves at foot to Old Country sires**.

The whole consignment is very high class. The animals were personally selected with a view to

W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont.

building up and strengthening the Canadian Shorthorn industry, from the standpoint of both pedigree and utility, and the sale is one to which the most discriminating buyer of good Shorthorns can go, feeling absolutely sure of filling his wants. The animals are exceptionally well bred, and the very best foundation stock is back of this offering. Write for catalog to either—

JOHN MILLER, Jr., Ashburn, Ont.

Pioneer Stock Farm Belgians

One of the greatest collections in America. Stud headed by

Paramount Flashwood, 1610

Farceur's greatest son in service

Service Fee \$100

Pasture free. Mares are all ready being booked. Better book yours while there is room.

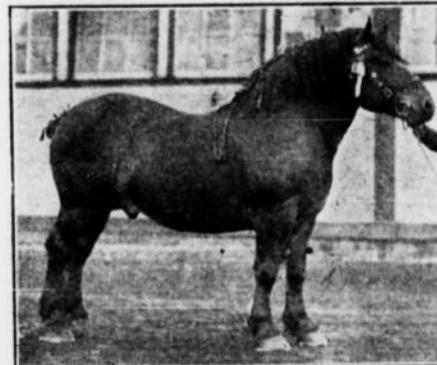
Choice stallions and mares for sale at all times.

George Rupp, Lampman, Sask.



PARAMOUNT-FLASHWOOD-1610

Canada's Oldest and Largest Stallion Dealers



LEONARD, Belgian Stallion, weighing 2,400 pounds. First in his class, and Champion of the Breed at Calgary Spring Show, 1919. This horse was sold at a long figure.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

In view of the extravagant claims made by certain importers the following returns from the Dominion Government show the largest importers and total number of Percherons and Belgians imported by them into Canada from all sources during 1916, 1917 and 1918 (returns for 1919 not yet available).

	Percherons	Belgians	Total
Dygert, R. F.	195	80	275
Lazelle & Parr	111	32	143
Devine, W. H.	97	1	98
Champagne, A.	83	0	83
Graham, J. H.	81	0	81
Galbraith, A.	53	2	55
Upper, W. E. and R. C.	47	2	49
Roberts, C. D. & Sons	42	0	42
Rupp, Geo.	42	0	42
Head, C.	0	27	27
	27	1	28

In addition to above we handle almost as many Clydesdales as Percherons. Also a large proportion of our business is exchanging stallions with former customers which does not appear in the above list. Over 70 per cent. of all stallions in our barns over two years of age average a ton each. These are not only big but have the quality demanded by breeders.

During the summer of 1919, beginning at Saskatoon, Brandon, etc., and ending at Vermilion, at ten of the largest fairs our horses won over 90 per cent. of all possible first prizes in the classes exhibited.

All our horses we guarantee 60 per cent. foal getters and we live up to our guarantee.

Our insurance proposition eliminates all risk in purchasing a stallion. Write and tell us what you want. Terms to suit responsible purchasers. We have some beautiful Shropshire Ram Lambs for sale at reasonable prices.

VANSTONE & ROGERS, North Battleford, Sask.

Branch at Calgary, Alta., Corner 4th Ave. and 5th St. E. A. A. McDonald, Manager

PERCHERONS - BELGIANS

My exhibit has been again awarded premier honors in the various classes throughout the big State Fair Circuit just completed. Championship horses and real herd leaders for sale. Also some ton mares to foal from championship herd sires. I will show you a bunch of big, good ones to select from —FRED CHANDLER, R7, CHARITON, Iowa. Direct below St. Paul.



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the Guaranteed Poultry Tonic and Conditioner. Gives the birds a keen appetite, helps them digest every particle of feed, makes them healthy and vigorous, and drives them to the nest. Tones up the organs of egg production. Costs little—does much. Sold by dealers everywhere in popular-priced packages, also in money-saving 25-lb. pails and 100-lb. bags. About one cent a month per bird is all it costs.

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Dr. Hess Stock Tonic promotes health—makes cows hungry. Remember, it takes a healthy, hungry cow to convert a big mess into pails of milk day after day.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic produces appetite, aids digestion, conditions a cow to stand the stuffing, cramming process necessary for heavy milking. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains the salts of Iron that supply rich red blood so necessary to cows in milk. It contains Laxatives and Diuretics that assist the kidneys and bowels to throw off and carry off the poisonous waste materials that so often clog up the system during heavy feeding.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Ever notice a cow slack up on her milk—not quite so keen for her mess—apparently not sick? Her system is clogged. This never occurs where Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is fed. Start right—by conditioning your cows for calving with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshing.

There is not a day during lactation that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic cannot be fed to cows at a profit. This is especially true where heavy feeding is the practice. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is good alike for cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. It makes the ailing animals healthy, the whole herd thrifty. It expels worms.

IMPORTANT: Always buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd—five pounds for each cow to start with. Get it from the responsible dealer in your town. Feed as directed and note the results in the milk pail.

25-lb. Pail, \$3.00; 100-lb. Drum, \$10.00

Smaller packages in proportion.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, O.



Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant
Keeps the Dairy and Stables Healthful and Clean Smelling

The Grain Growers' Guide

breeders on the lines of the Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta Hereford Associations. Among the Hereford men present at the meeting were Messrs. J. A. Chapman, Hayfield; Chalmers, Hayfield; Hysop, Killarney; Harper, Hayfield; Coombs, Dauphin; Moffat, Carroll; H. N. Chapman, Hayfield; Brigham, Deleau; Canning, Deleau; Telford, Shoal Lake; Wright, Wellwood; Williamson, Roseland; and others. A constitution and set of by-laws were adopted and an initiation fee of \$2.00 was decided on. The money for the association is to be raised by means of a levy at each annual meeting, based on the number of animals in each breeder's herd, one-year-old or over, and in no case is this levy to exceed 25 cents per animal.

The matter of the proposed increase in registration and transfer fees in connection with the National Livestock Records was discussed and a resolution passed protesting against any increase. A resolution was also passed asking the Dominion Hereford Breeders' Association to hold their annual meeting in Brandon every alternate year. The general object of the association is to encourage and assist the Hereford industry in Manitoba and the West generally by every means possible, either through individual effort or by co-operation with any other government or public body, and as there are upwards of 90 Hereford breeders in Manitoba, some good work for the breed should be accomplished by this association. J. A. Chapman was elected president; J. I. Moffat, vice-president; and the directors for the following year are as follows: A. E. Coombs, Dauphin; Neil Wright, Benito; H. E. Robison, Carman; Oscar Jones, Whitewater; R. Brigham, Deleau; D. A. Harper, Hayfield; with F. S. Booth, Brandon, as interim secretary.

Dryden-Miller Sale

One of the strongest groups of imported Shorthorns presented in a long time is the 70 to be sold at Toronto, Ont., on February 4 by Wm. A. Dryden and John Miller, junr. They were selected in Scotland by Mr. Dryden, a man who is recognized as a thorough judge, and one of the strongest and most reliable men identified with the breed in America. He endeavored to choose cattle that would add quality and fresh blood to the herds of America, and he has succeeded to a large degree in those which now are in the barns at Brooklyn, and which will be sold on February 4. There are many big, roomy, bred cows. As many as 20 of them sell with calves at foot by good British bulls. Others will calve soon. There are 25 heifers of breeding age, which for uniformity, type, evenness and breed character have not been matched by any similar group brought from Britain in recent years. There are a number of specially promising bulls in good form. One, Augusta, particularly, is a pleasing show prospect, even in thin flesh. A better topline, deeper body, smoother tail-head, or more mellow coat is rarely seen; the breeder who secures him will get something worth while. Briefly, the writer commends these cattle strongly to those who are on the lookout for breeding animals of merit. They will go to the sale in thrifty condition, just right for the buyer. They are offered by men who will stand squarely behind their cattle and extend every protection that may be had anywhere. Prospective buyers are reminded that these Shorthorns will sell within reason. Many arguments might be advanced which would justify a good turnout for this event. Full particulars will appear in succeeding issues.

Calgary Bull Sale

At one of the most important meetings of the directors of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association ever held, which took place on the 19th of December, 1919, the following regulations and changes were authorized in connection with the Spring Bull Sale:

Bulls 18 months and under 30 months will be sold first; next, bulls under 18 months; and last, bulls 30 months and over. All the bulls of one breed will be sold together, and in the same alphabetical order of owners as previous years. Breeds will be sold in the following order: Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords.

The loading fee of 75 cents will be discontinued and the entry fee, which has not been changed for 20 years, will be changed from \$2.00 to \$4.00 each. The commission will remain the same, namely, three per cent, with a minimum of \$3.00, with the regular charge of \$5.00 against animals sold privately.

Animals not reasonably good individuals and not in fair condition will be rigidly culled by committees representing the respective provincial breed associations.

An endeavor will be made to have the Dominion Department of Agriculture undertake, to test all animals sold at association sales before coming to the sale. If this is possible, only animals that have successfully passed the tuberculin test will be admitted to any association sale. If this is not possible, then the usual rule will apply in this connection, namely, animals that require to pass the tuberculin test before they can be shipped by railway will be sold subject to the test.

Animals to be eligible for the Spring Bull Sale must have been born before the first of April, 1919, and after January 1, 1915. Bulls will only be accepted for the Spring Bull Sale that have been calved in Alberta or that have been used for breeding purposes in Alberta for at least one year.

Willow Bank Shorthorns

The Shorthorn herd of James Douglas, Willow Bank Farm, Caledonia, Ont., has now some interest for The Guide readers. The herd comprises about 90 head of such families as Rosewood's, Rosebud's, Mayflower's, Orange Blossom's, Rosemary's, Nonpareil's, Boyne Lady's, Missie's, Jilts,

English Lady's, etc. Headed by the great sire of good cattle, Browndale (80112), by Avondale, and Browndale Banner, junior champion bull at Toronto, 1919. At the recent provincial show held at Guelph, the get of Browndale won three first, three second and numerous other good prizes, including first and fifth on get of sire. In addition, Willow Bank scored first on aged herd and progeny of cow.

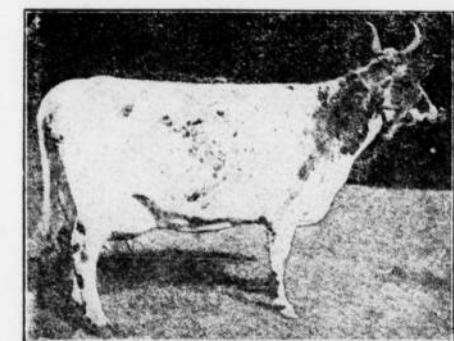
Saskatchewan Cattle Sale

The stock breeders of Western Canada are now making preparations for the huge cattle sale which will be held in Regina, on March 10, 11 and 12. The Executive Committee of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association are making arrangements for the issuing of a much larger and better catalog of the sale than has ever been issued in the past. More space will be devoted to the breeding and description of each animal. In addition to this, page and half-page advertisements will be carried, and members of the association can get special advertising rates.

As several thousand of these catalogs will be issued about a month before the sale, the advertising value of this space will be very considerable. Stock breeders and others who wish to secure advertising space in the catalog should make application to the secretary as soon as possible, and all breeders should make particular note of the fact that entries must be in the hands of the secretary not later than February 1.

Every effort is being made to improve the quality of the sale which is now reputed to be one of the best, if not the best, in Western Canada.

The regulations for the sale have now been printed, and will be furnished to any-



Perhaps no other Dairy Breed combines Form and Function so well as the Ayrshire.

one on application to the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association, Regina.

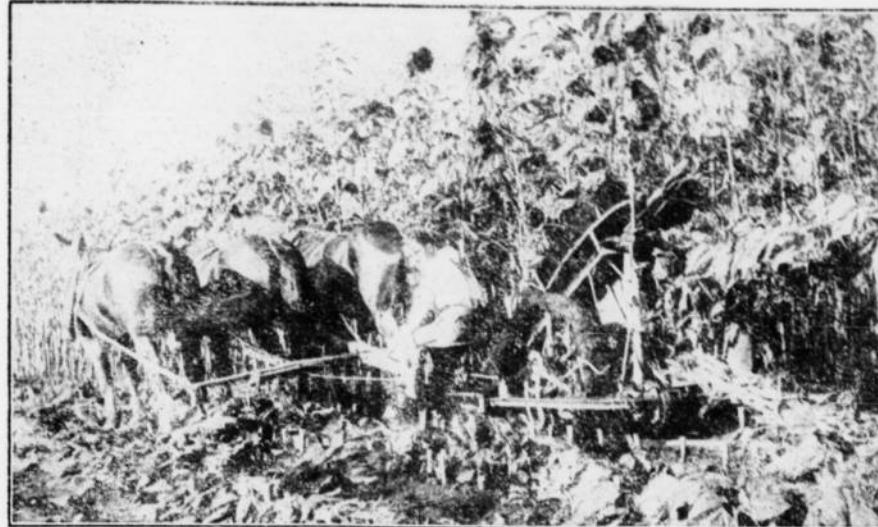
Saskatchewan Convention

Stock growers and stock breeders from all over the province will assemble for their annual Livestock convention on February 4, 5 and 6. The convention this year is being held in Regina, and the meetings will take place in the City Hall. Arrangements are well under way to make this one of the best and most interesting conventions yet held within the province.

At least six important associations and boards will hold their meetings at that time, the first being a sitting of the Saskatchewan Stallion Board at 10 a.m., February 4. The afternoon meeting will be under the auspices of the Horse Breeders' Association, with President R. H. Taber in the chair. Many interesting questions will be discussed including the much-talked-about schemes for the improvement of the horse industry within the province. A report on the proceedings of the Western Canada Livestock Union at their last meeting at Victoria, B.C., will be given by Philip Leach, of Baring.

Thursday morning will be occupied by the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association. Numerous reports and resolutions will be transacted and discussed, and several addresses given, including a talk on Dairying by the dairy commissioner, Percy Reed, and talks on the Moose Jaw and Prince Albert Stock Yards, by their respective managers. The afternoon session will be under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association, at which several addresses will be given of interest to all breeders. General business will be transacted and new officers elected for the coming year. The evening session, it is expected, will be favored with an address from Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Canadian minister of agriculture. Unfortunately, he is ill at the present time, but it is hoped that he will be well enough to travel by the 1st of February. Should he, unfortunately, not recover as quickly as he expects, the committee are assured that another prominent and interesting speaker will be furnished by the Ottawa Department of Agriculture. Arrangements are also being made for an address by Dr. J. W. Robertson, one of the finest leaders in agricultural thought in Canada. Dr. Robertson was the Canadian Agricultural Adviser at the Peace Conference, Versailles, France, and he will be able to give a very interesting lecture regarding world conditions in agriculture. Friday, February 6, will be taken up by meetings of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, and of the Saskatchewan Livestock Board. Besides an address from the gentlemen mentioned, general business, resolutions, reports and election of officers, addresses are being arranged for from members of the staff at the Agricultural College at Saskatoon, and from the staffs of the Department of Agriculture, not only in this province, but from Manitoba and Alberta, so that a very interesting and attractive program is assured.

Stock breeders of the province should keep these dates in mind and make arrangements to be present at these instructive and constructive meetings.



Cutting Sunflowers for Ensilage at Manitoba Agricultural College.
The yield from this three-acre field was over 30 tons per acre.

The Year at Indian Head

Results Obtained from the Season's Experiments at the Experimental Farm

THE rainfall at the Indian Head Experimental Farm during the growing season of 1919 was about equal to that for the same period during the previous year. From April to October, 10.11 inches of rain fell as compared with 10.33 inches during the same months of 1918. The district was well within the area which produced fair crops during the past season and was not so badly hit by black stem rust as the country further East. The yields were, therefore, very good, and on the whole the year was satisfactory.

In the experiments with wheat, Marquis yielded considerably ahead of any other variety, with Pioneer second and Red Fife third. Ruby yielded about ten bushels per acre less than the Marquis on summerfallow, but matured eight days earlier. Kitchener and Red Fife were about equal in yield. Kitchener, however, matured about five days earlier than Red Fife but a day later than Marquis. Red Bobs yielded fairly well but showed susceptibility to rust. It also showed evidence of not being well fixed as to type.

In oats O.A.C. No. 72 did better than usual, particularly on the stubble plots. It was the highest yielding variety last season, with Victory coming second on stubble. Liberty, the new hulless variety originated by Dr. Saunders, did very well and yielded 37 bushels per acre on an average, with a weight of 46½ pounds per bushel. "This new hulless oat," says Superintendent McKenzie, "has not a wide field of usefulness, but it makes an especially fine feed for young hogs. It is not high in the list of yielders, but stood up better on stubble than on summerfallow land."

Gold Rain yielded 90 bushels to the acre on summerfallow plots as compared with a yield of 104 bushels for Leader. Victory oats stood up well under all conditions and in Mr. McKenzie's opinion is about as good a variety as we have for this country.

Of barleys, the two-rowed varieties showed up rather better than the standard six-rowed sorts, Duckbill being one of the best. An unnamed variety which has not yet been put out for general distribution, being one of Dr. Saunders' six-rowed selections was the highest yielder on the farm. In flax, No. 28, one of Dr. Saunders' selections of Pre-most proved to be the best yielder. These results indicate that the breeding work conducted under Dr. Saunders' supervision at the Central Experimental Farm continues to promise good things for the western farmers.

Good Results From Winter Rye

Winter rye yielded 36 bushels per acre. Some splendid results were also obtained from this crop as a pasture. Forty head of cattle were pastured on six-and-a-half acres for a week in the early spring. "By having this rye pasture," Mr. McKenzie said, "we got our stock out two weeks earlier than we otherwise would have done. I believe that the best use for winter rye under our conditions is as a late fall

and early spring pasture, for which it cannot be excelled. In addition to the pasture, we got 25 tons of hay from this piece of rye. This year we have 15 acres sown for pasture purposes. It should be sown from August 15 to September 15. The grain is not a satisfactory feed as it tends to develop ergot. When it is pastured or is cut for hay before it becomes ergoty there is no danger to stock from this source."

Corn and Sunflowers

As has been the case for several years past, fair crops of corn fodder were secured this year at Indian Head. One field yielded nine tons, 292 pounds; another nine tons 1,550 pounds per acre. From the sunflowers an average of 12 tons 1,800 pounds per acre were secured. Experiments are being conducted this winter in feeding corn and sunflower ensilage to two rows of cows which are uniform producers. The cows will be switched from one feed to the other and accurate accounts will be kept by the milk produced and of the weights of the animals.

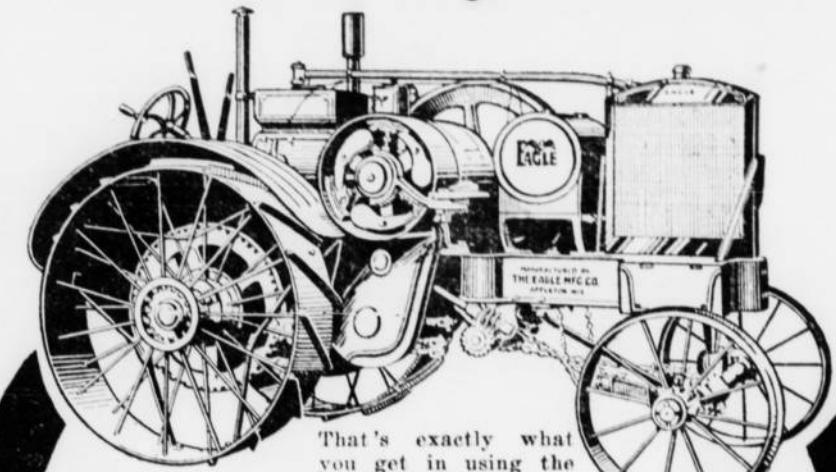
During the season ten bushels of north-western Dent seed corn, fully matured, was secured. Dakota Flint was on top this year in yield of fodder, though it is not generally so. The corn crop got a set-back due to the dry early summer. Experiments indicate that sunflowers should be sown in rows at least three feet apart. Smaller yields were obtained from narrow seeding. It was found that the sunflowers smother weeds, and when they were harvested not a weed could be seen. If the sunflowers had been sown in check rows and cultivated both ways, it would not have been necessary to use the hoe at all, as it was the weeds were hoed out of them once during the season.

Alfalfa for Hay and Seed

Asked as to why it was that a great many farmers did not seem to get as good results from alfalfa as were obtained on the experimental farms, Mr. McKenzie stated that this was due to three main causes. First, he said, it was almost impossible to get really northern-grown Grimm alfalfa seed. Second, it was usually not sown on properly prepared and inoculated land, with the result that strong stands were not secured. The other reason was that farmers, being short of pasture in the fall, could not resist the temptation of turning their cattle upon a flourishing growth of alfalfa at that season. Alfalfa should not be cut after September 1 or pastured after September 15, and it should not be either cut or pastured during the first year except in cases where clipping is necessary to kill weeds.

This year 900 pounds of good Grimm seed was harvested. The most of this was cleaned out of oats. Oats were sown for green feed on alfalfa sod and stray plants of alfalfa came on. These seeded heavily and all but one-and-a-half bushels of the seed secured was from this source. The advantage of sowing alfalfa with brome grass and Western rye was shown by the fact that from the mixture from two to three

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The Farmer's Nightmare

need not worry you. You know how to rid your fields of Gophers and save your full crop of wheat from these destructive pests. You know that

Gophercide

Gets the Gophers Every Time

because wheat soaked in GOPHERCIDE has no bitter taste, yet is as deadly as pure strichnine.

A package of GOPHERCIDE, dissolved in half a gallon of warm water (without acids or vinegar) poisons a gallon of wheat, which will kill 400 gophers.

The poison stays in the wheat in spite of rain or rough weather, so you can start in right now to sprinkle the poisoned wheat about your fields.

Go after the GOPHERS NOW—get your neighbors and the Municipal officials to help in the work—and save your wheat.

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Edmonton. Nelson. Vancouver. Victoria and Eastern Branches.

32

ARE YOU SURE YOU CAN FIGHT DROUGHT SUCCESSFULLY?

Drought and its accompanying pestilence of soil drifting, is undoubtedly one of the worst obstacles in the pathway to successful farming. Practically every farmer has the full equipment to fight drought successfully but the problem lies not so much in the machinery as the method.

The plow, harrow, disc, cultivator, packer, float, etc., are all capable of reducing drought damage when used in the proper manner. If improperly used, however, they only serve to aggravate the situation. The following questions will illustrate the point.

Under what conditions is shallow spring plowing preferable to deep plowing?

Why is fall plowing, after August 15, dangerous in seasons of short rainfall?

When should the drag harrow be used to conserve moisture and when will it's use cause drought and soil-drifting?

Why does the disc harrow on the summerfallow cause soil-drifting?

Why is a cultivator the best implement to use on the fallow before freeze-up?

Why is the packer attachment to the plow one of the best aids in conserving moisture?

What is the difference in the effect of the packer attachment and the surface packer in holding moisture?

How can the surface packer be used to hasten maturity by three days?

Why do floats that work well elsewhere often fail in western Canada and how can a home-made plank drag be made that answers all purposes?

These and hundreds of other just as practical questions are answered by Seager Wheeler (the world's champion wheat grower) in his book—Profitable Grain Growing. The answer to any one of them will save any farmer many times its price. The contents of the book and Wheeler's record as a championship grain grower and a practical farmer are outlined below. We do not ask you to risk one cent on the book. Send us the coupon and we will send it to you at our expense for your approval. No other offer could more fully express our confidence in the worthwhileness of this truly remarkable book.

WHAT PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING REALLY MEANS

Seager Wheeler has combined 31 years' successful experience as a grain grower and eight years' experience as the world's champion wheat grower, in his book—Profitable Grain Growing. The following gives one of the several valuable money-making points touched on in every chapter. Any one chapter is worth the price of the whole book.

Ch. 1.—General principles in overcoming three crop reducers—drought frost and rust. Ch. 2.—How to seed, and amount of seed to sow to ensure strong growth—to resist drought. Ch. 3.—Time and method of breaking to secure large crops. Ch. 4.—How to kill weeds with a minimum of work, and, at the same time, grow profitable crops. Ch. 5.—How to make a home-made plank drag that will offset lack of spring rains. Ch. 6.—The two exact times at which growing grain may be harrowed without danger. Ch. 7.—How and how not to summerfallow to get results. Ch. 8.—How to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 9.—How to fall plow to grow a crop that stands up under a dry June. Ch. 10.—How to spring plow to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 11.—Fall cultivation of stubble to kill weeds, conserve moisture and get a good root bed. Ch. 12.—How to avoid rust damage. Ch. 13.—When to cut the crop to get the most from it either under normal conditions or when it is effected by rust or by frost. Ch. 14.—How to use farm implements to the best advantage. Ch. 15.—Mass

selection to improve grain. Ch. 16.—Head row selection to improve yields. Ch. 17.—How to prepare seed plots. Ch. 18.—How a seed plot can yield a profit on every farm. Ch. 19.—How to make a fanning mill pay dividends. Ch. 20.—How to keep up the quality of your seed. Ch. 21.—Marquis wheat. Ch. 22.—Red Bobs wheat. Ch. 23.—Kitchener wheat. Ch. 24.—How to harvest Red Bobs and Kitchener wheat. Ch. 25.—Victory oats. Ch. 26.—Canadian Thorpe and O.A.C. Barley. Ch. 27.—Selecting and growing potatoes. Ch. 28.—The importance of fairs. Ch. 29.—Preparing grain exhibits that win. Ch. 30.—Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the experimental farm. Ch. 31.—How to sell seed grain to the best advantage.

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SOME WORLD'S FIRST PRIZES WHEELER HAS WON

Year	Place	Product	Variety	Prize
1911	New York	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes
1914	Wichita	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes
1915	Denver	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes
1915	Denver	Oats	Victory	Sweepstakes
				Sheaf
1915	Denver	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf
1915	Denver	Barley	O.A.C. 21	1st Prize Sheaf
1916	El Paso	Wheat	Kitchener	Sweepstakes
1916	El Paso	Barley	Can. Thorpe	Sweepstakes
1917	Peoria	Wheat	Red Bobs	Sweepstakes
				Sheaf

Year	Place	Product	Variety	Prize
1917	Peoria	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf
1917	Peoria	Potatoes	Early Ohio	Sweepstakes
1918	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	Sweepstakes
1918	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	1st Prize Sheaf
1918	Kansas City	Oats	Victory	1st Prize Sheaf
1918	Kansas City	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf
1919	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	1st Prize Sheaf
1919	Kansas City	Western Rye		1st Prize Sheaf
1919	Kansas City	Potatoes	Irish Cobb' er	1st Prize
1919	Kansas City	Potatoes	Gold Nugget	1st Prize (Dry Farming Section)

Seager Wheeler has won 16 International Sweepstakes and First Prizes on Grains and three on Potatoes.

SEAGER WHEELER GETS RESULTS—SO CAN YOU

WHAT WHEELER DID IN 1919

On July 26, 1918, Seager Wheeler's land, like the balance of the land in the Rosthern district, received its last rainfall for that year. During the winter, snow (equal to one inch of rain) came but no more moisture descended till June 15, 1919. The half-inch rainfall of that date penetrated the ground four inches and was followed by hot weather, 94 degrees to 100 degrees, so that it dried out in less than a week. After this there only came two or three light dust-laying showers and even no dew descended till early in August. Wheeler actually grew his 1919 crop on two-and-a-half inches of precipitation. Wheeler's three leading varieties of wheat were seeded on April 18, and were cut—Red Bobs July 28, Kitchener and Marquis on August 7. His Red Bobs went as high as 45 bushels per acre, his Kitchener and his Marquis Special Select 20 bushels. The Red Bobs entirely escaped the rust that spread over the Rosthern district. The Kitchener and Marquis were free of it on August 3, but by August 6 it began to show and they were cut on August 7, thus escaping any decrease in yield or deterioration in quality. Wheeler got these crops in a district that suffered from drought, wind, soil-drifting and rust. The average yield in the district is two to six bushels per acre. Mr. Wheeler affirms that his soil did not drift—that the winds affected him scarcely at all—that he laughs at drought (as his yields warrant) and that his crop was not affected by rust. He states that barring hail he has had good crops for the last 20 years and that he will have a good crop next year no matter what rain falls, for his land is prepared. He knows how. His secret is yours for the asking. If drought, wind, soil-drifting or rust battered your crops this year it may be your turn next. Why not be prepared to overcome them? Profitable grain growing tells how. The coupon on the right brings it to you for your inspection free of charge. Fill it in—cut it out and mail it the first chance you get.

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The book contains 31 chapters—each one brimful of the practical experience gained by the world's champion grain grower. It contains 350 pages—is printed on good paper, has large, clear, readable type and is relieved by 85 descriptive illustrations. The book is not designed as a text book but is written in simple language expressly to meet the conditions on the average western Canadian farm.

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No. 8

The Grain Growers' Guide

and-a-half tons per acre was secured while grass alone yielded only one ton of hay.

In the comparative experiments of spring and fall plowing, the same rates and dates of seeding being used, spring plowing showed up slightly the better, but there was not enough difference to make it desirable to leave off fall plowing when there is sufficient time to get the work done in the fall.

Seed Oats Situation

In those districts where the oat crop was a partial or total failure last season, farmers are becoming somewhat anxious as to the available supply of seed oats. There is a general tendency on the part of farmers who have seed oats for sale to withhold them until later in the winter. The movement of seed oats is delayed also, because transportation has been needed for coal, feed and livestock.

Large quantity of seed oats will be required in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Canadian Government Seed Purchasing Commission already has substantial supplies in store in the Interior Terminal Elevators, and large quantities of good-quality early-harvested oats are still to come forward. Alberta and Saskatchewan requirements will be given first consideration from the seed oats produced in these provinces.

Treatment of Summerfallow

Q.—I have 140 acres summerfallow this year which got ahead of me with weeds—mostly volunteer barley. I intend to put 100 acres into wheat and 40 acres in oats next year. It will require cultivating before I can seed next spring, but should like your advice on the procedure I should take to get the best results. Snow fell so early that it was impossible to cultivate before freeze-up, as I had intended.—C.H.H., Oakville, Man.

A.—Since the weeds on this summerfallow was mostly volunteer barley, these will be all destroyed by the winter frost. If the soil has been well cultivated and is subject to drifting little or no further cultivation should be given in the spring as the dead plants of volunteer barley would tend to prevent the soil moving. If, however, the soil is not subject to drifting and the weeds are thick I would suggest the use of the duckfoot cultivator as the best means of preparing the seed bed. It will work up a loose mulch on the surface and leave the soil compact underneath so that the moisture may rise to the roots of the young growing plants. This would give better results than the disk which has a tendency to loosen the soil too much.—Prof. T. J. Harrison, M.A.C.

Using Duckfoot in Spring

Q.—Owing to the early freeze-up I have been unable to plow my stubble land for wheat and barley. Would the use of the duckfoot cultivator be sufficient in the spring, the land being fairly clean?—R.G.T., Fannystelle, Man.

A.—While no implement will prepare the soil as well as the plow for the production of crops, we have found on the Field Husbandry Experimental Field at the Agricultural College, that occasionally the duckfoot cultivator will give just as good results as the plow.—Prof. T. J. Harrison, M.A.C.

Half-and-half Share Basis

Q.—What terms would be fair to both owner and renter of a quarter-section, which is all broken. Forty acres is in summerfallow to be cropped; sixty acres of stubble is to be cropped and sixty acres is to be summerfallow. If owner bears half the cost of the seed, pays half twine, threshing, and hauling to market, but does not supply any feed, horses, or machinery, what proportion of crop should each get and who pays for summerfallowing the sixty acres, which is to be left ready for crop the following year.—A.E., Alta.

A.—It is a very common plan to rent land under the plan outlined on half-and-half share basis. Under this plan the owner furnishes half of the seed, bears half the threshing and twine cost and pays the tenant for delivering his half share of grain at the elevator. The usual half-and-half share lease provides that the owner pays taxes and insurance.

Where a certain portion of the land under cultivation has been regularly summerfallowed each year, the tenant is repaid for his work in summerfallowing in the increased yields secured, arising out of the summerfallowing done by those operating the land before

him, and consequently he should summerfallow a certain portion of the land without charge to the owner. If 40 acres of summerfallow is cropped he should summerfallow a corresponding amount, and should be paid at a certain rate for the additional 20 acres that has to be summerfallowed during the season of 1920. A reasonable charge per acre would be from \$4.00 to \$5.00 depending on the labor and cultivation necessary, the character of the soil, and the amount of rainfall during the following season.—Prof. A. H. Benton, M.A.C.

Share Rental

Q.—I am renting a farm and there is no land to be seeded in 1920 as it has all to be summerfallowed. The man I am renting from is going to furnish all the horses, machinery, feed and operating expenses with the exception of 1921, when I will have to furnish my share of twine, and pay my share of threshing bill and I am to put his share of grain in a bin. What share of the crop should I get for boarding myself and doing all of the work?—G.W. Alta.

A.—In any rental proposition each party should receive a share of the returns in proportion to what he contributes to the producing of the crop in the way of expenses borne, and the risk involved. Since no returns will be received during the first year, the tenant should be given better terms, than where some income would be realized during the first year of work. Also the benefits from summerfallowing will continue to be evident for one or two years more under ordinary conditions. The expense in summerfallowing will vary according to the conditions of the land, the character of the soil and the amount of rainfall during the fallowing season. Assuming that the land will be plowed and then cultivated five times during the summer of 1920 and then harrowed in the following spring before seeding, the best information available indicates that the tenant would bear one-third of the total expense, and the owner two-thirds. Of the several costs of production: land rental for two years, horse labor, man labor, machinery costs, seed twine, threshing and miscellaneous expenses. The tenant would supply man labor, his share of the twine, and bear the cash threshing expenses for his share of the grain. On the basis suggested a lease giving the tenant one-third share would be a fair one.—Prof. A. H. Benton, M.A.C.

Legal Weights

Q.—Will you kindly publish a table showing the legal weights per bushel of grain, seeds and farm produce?—R. J. C., Man.

A.—The legal weights per bushel of grain and produce in Canada are as follows:

	Weight in Dominion Standard Pounds
Barley	48
Beans	60
Beets	50
Buskheat	48
Blue Grass Seed	14
Carrots	50
Clover Seed	60
Hemp Seed	44
Indian Corn	56
Oats	34
Onions	50
Parsnips	45
Peas	60
Potatoes	60
Rye	56
Timothy Seed	48
Turnips	50
Wheat	60

The following table showing the total annual sales of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario, indicates the increasingly rapid growth of the company's business. The marvelous increase for 1919 is largely due to the rapid growth of co-operative livestock marketing in the province. The financial year closes October 30:

1914 total sales	\$ 33,000
1915 total sales	226,000
1916 total sales	410,385
1917 total sales	918,197
1918 total sales	1,765,378
1919 total sales	8,500,000



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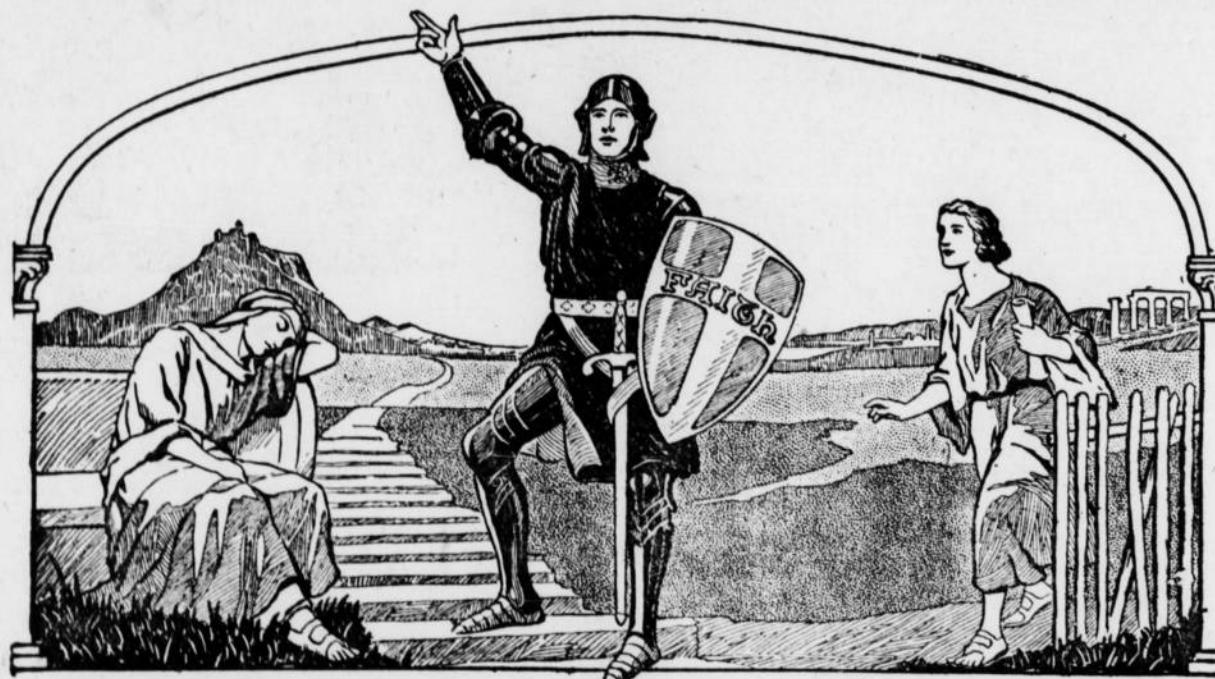
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The Reasons for a Forward Movement



Fight the Good Fight

FIVE Christian Communions in Canada are engaged in a Forward Movement. They call their various constituencies, and the people at large to a livelier and more sacrificial Christianity. They are making a great financial appeal. It is fitting that the public should know the reasons.

The Decline of the Dollar

The sharp rise in prices the world over has affected seriously the position of all men working for a fixed salary. Missionaries are in this category. Stipends that were ample in 1900, and nearly adequate in 1912, are utterly insufficient in 1920. There has been no general increase in these stipends. There cannot be, until the Canadian people scale-up their giving in accordance with the decline in purchasing-power of the Canadian dollar.

New Standards for All

The Anglican Synods, the Baptist Conventions, the Congregational Union, the Methodist Conferences, and the Presbyterian General Assembly, have set new standards for the salaries of Clergymen actively engaged in Canada. But, for the Missionaries and for the Superannuated Ministers, no increases have been possible. One of the aims of the Forward Movement is to show the impossibility of maintaining missions, even on a pre-War basis, without greatly increased revenues.

The Call from Abroad

Despite this financial difficulty, new opportunities for the extension of Christian teaching have appeared. In India, literally millions of "outcasts" are pleading for Missionary preachers and doctors. In China Missionary teachers are required to help formulate the National system of education. Hospitals, Missionary nurses, doctors and dentists, are heartily welcomed by the people. From other lands comes the same story.

The Home Responsibility

Here in Canada the rapid growth of our cities, the expansion of the West, the great immigration of the last twenty years, and the depopulation of rural areas, make a four-fold problem.

Finally, the decline of the dollar has created difficulties in financing the various Colleges established and maintained for the training of the Clergy. The men of faith doing missionary work abroad are the product of these Colleges. The Church must continue them in action.

In Unity of Faith and Prayer

These are the facts. Faced with such conditions, the Church leaders, at first, were appalled. Putting aside for the time being differences of religious temperament, considering only their common belief in the Everlasting Father, the Almighty Son, and the everpresent Holy Ghost, *they prayed together*. Then they arose, thrilled with a glimpse of the wonderful Missionary opportunity, to *appeal together to the whole body of Christians in Canada*.

The Greatest of All Gifts

You are a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ, and in the Gospel He proclaimed. Your country has become great through Christianity. The hope and love of the Gospel have warmed your heart and illumined your life.

You will be asked by the representatives of your Church to show practical proof of your convictions. Be prepared—not to give a trifle out of your abundance, but to taste the full sweetness of Sacrifice.

"For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

The United National Campaign

Representing the Simultaneous but Independent Forward Movements of the Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Communions in Canada.

Religion and Life

Ancient and Modern Pharisees—By Rev. H. D. Ramm

We think of Phariseeism as an ancient sect prevailing in the time of Jesus. We remember that Jesus and the Pharisees were often in conflict, and that it is evident that Jesus had not too good an opinion of them. But I wonder whether we think much of the fact that Phariseeism is a spirit which is not by any means dead but is, contrariwise, very much alive in modern days. I am afraid we have thought of the Pharisees as a sect whose interest to us was merely academic. But the fact is that Phariseeism is a living issue. It is not merely history but present fact. And the more we understand ancient Phariseeism and its spirit and doctrines the better we shall understand the dangers to which modern manifestations of the same spirit subject us.

For a moment then, look at the birth and growth of ancient Phariseeism. The word "Pharisee" means literally "The Separatist," or "Purist." The Pharisees were the products of the long conflict between the Jews and surrounding heathenism from the time of the Babylonish captivity. That captivity impressed upon the Jews an intense love for the one God, the synagogue service, the Old Testament scriptures and the scribal interpretations of them, along with a Puritan hatred of heathenism which put the stamp of separation forever upon Pharisaic piety. Now Judaism grew naturally into a church, and as such had an inner circle of the pious. This inner circle came to be made up of the Pharisees, who rose to prominence as a sect about a century before the coming of Christ. They were called Pharisees because they separated themselves from the Sadducee party in the time of the patriotic Maccabees. In the time of Jesus most of the Jews were Pharisees in belief, but only 6,000 were real members of the brotherhood. They considered themselves the true Israel, "the saints"; their opponents were the "profane," "the ungodly," and so on.

There was some degree of truth in this vaunting. The Pharisees did represent religious authority in the time of Jesus in the various aspects of life, the home, the school and the synagogue. They were united, zealous and dogmatic teachers of the people. They believed that religion was a set of theories that they were appointed to teach. They had the secret of religion—others learned what they could by virtue of the bounty of the elect. This way of thinking lead to the natural result. The Pharisees did not preserve a natural and modest bearing, but thinking of themselves as the sole guardians and dispensers of the truth of God became arrogant and formal and uncharitable.

The very word Pharisee has become a term of reproach, and from this fact we are apt to become unfair and forget its undoubted good qualities. Phariseeism was not all evil. Jesus, Himself, grew up in an atmosphere of Pharisaic tradition. There was much that would appeal to Jesus in Phariseeism. For instance, the way they honored the scriptures, taught the people to seek first righteousness and heaven, to look past present aims to a better life to come, to pray, to fast and to give alms. All these things were right and good.

When you recall the facts mentioned in the last paragraph, it seems almost surprising at first that it was this sect, with the possession of such tenets, that met with the severest condemnation and called out the most sweeping rebukes from the Master's lips. There is an intensity of indignation in His words that nothing and nobody else evoked in an equal measure. Every reader of the gospels is familiar with the way He spoke to them, so we will not stay to quote His words. Why did our Lord speak such terrible words of denunciation? What was it that Jesus disliked so much in a sect so professedly religious?

One of the first things that roused the ire of Jesus was that the Pharisees were guilty of deifying details, exalting the petty and trivial things into mat-

ters of great moment. The Pharisees were scrupulously exact in keeping the whole law, and bemoaned any failure to meet its smallest detail. This tended to promote in them a woeful lack of religious perspective. Their writings were full of the most foolish and mean and small quibbling about matters not worthy of a moment's consideration. This made the free spirit of Jesus righteously angry. Here were professedly religious people splitting hairs in controversy about things that mattered 'not a jot and there were great essential matters left uncared for. Jesus, Himself, would never spend his time on trifles. It was the great important principles of the religious life that He was always inculcating.

In this particular of showing a tendency to glorify details all the Pharisees are not dead. Today there are religious people who are trying to feed their souls and the souls of others on religious husks. They are infinitely more concerned about certain side issues that they have exalted to the point of a religion that they are about the great central verities of religion itself. In this respect they are very good imitations of the ancient Pharisees. One man or woman is tremendously concerned about the rite of baptism, when and how it is performed, another sings a song about the exclusive merits of his church as a channel of grace, another raises a certain day of the week to be the essential thing in religion and largely overlooks the fundamental truths of the Christian faith and practice. Each one of these men comes to think that everyone else must accept every iota of his creed or stand condemned. To doubt must be disloyalty and sin. That is the very essence of the spirit of Phariseeism.

Possibly an even greater reason why Phariseeism met with the thoroughgoing condemnation of Jesus that it did was because it was the substitution of ritual for religion. The Pharisees lived in an atmosphere of ritual. Their flowing robes, their phylacteries and prayer bands were to them the essence of religion. Their religion was an outward thing, an affair for display, for chief seats in the synagogue, for prayers in public places. They were strict in religious observance and exemplary in surface morality, but the trouble was that that did not make them sincerely religious. It was too often a cloak put on to hide wrongful practices. Again and again Jesus pulls aside the cloak and reveals the religious nakedness beneath it. They made long prayers for a pretence but they devoured widow's houses. They prated about God but knew nothing of Him. Their outward profession was too often all sound and fury signifying nothing. As the world is oft deceived by ornament, and tinsel passes for pure gold, so many in their time took the Pharisees at their surface value and assisted them to think themselves mighty fine fellows.

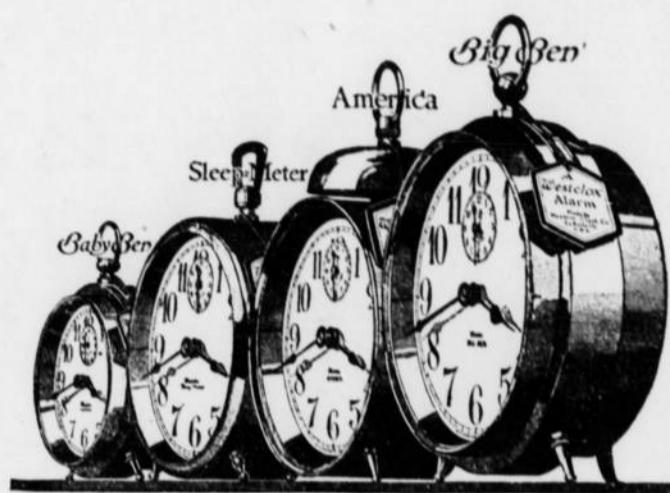
Now in these latter days there are many who have fallen into the mistake of the Pharisees. They have exalted certain modes of worship and certain kinds of ritual into a false position where a means tends to become an end. A bit of ritual may be a symbol and a sign of something vital in religion but the symbol may be so idolized that it becomes identified with religion. Then instead of a help it becomes a hindrance. Any man whose religion is outward merely, who knows that in his heart he does not truly care about Christ and religion, let him beware. If Christianity is anything at all, it is an affair of the spirit, of the inner life. "The kingdom of God is within you." Not what you may do in the way of religious observance but the state of your heart, your tendency—that is what matters. No amount of piety that is not real, no amount of profession can compensate for heart purity. The church member who makes prayers for a pretence and then deals unjustly and acts unrighteously, that man is a lineal descendant of the Pharisees.

And now, before I close, there was one tendency of the Pharisees that provoked Christ's anger. That was their pride and uncharitableness, their con-

stant iteration of their saintliness and the other man's sinfulness. Along that line, the Pharisee is still with us. We all need to watch here, for the best may fall. Remember the meek and lowly Christ, the charitable Christ, and

follow Him. His test of discipleship was "By this shall all men know that ye are My disciples if ye have love one toward another."

"Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees," Luke xii.



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The Countrywoman

Canada and Militarism

If the discussions, addresses and resolutions at the recent convention of the United Farmers and the United Farm Women of Manitoba are an indication of the feeling in Canada towards militarism, and we believe they are, Canada is certainly safe from the militarists and imperialists. The very splendid resolution submitted by Lieut.-Col. McPherson, of Portage, and printed on last week's Countrywoman page, came early in the program, and registered in no unmistakable way the opinion of the convention in opposition to military armaments. Mrs. J. S. Wood, president of the United Farm Women, in her remarks at the local council's luncheon stated definitely, that so far as she and her influence could go it was against armaments and military establishments. Hon. T. A. Crerar denounced armaments and stated again his opposition to increasing our military establishment by 100 per cent. He urged delay on the part of the people of Canada and the government of Canada before embarking on any scheme of naval defence. Particularly did he denounce any scheme of naval building that was a part of an imperialistic naval defence of which Canada's navy would be but a unit. Mrs. J. B. Parker, the recently-elected vice-president of the United Farm Women, in her address to the convention also emphasized the danger that preparedness against war was always preparedness against peace.

The applause greeting these statements was plainly evidence that the delegates to the convention at any rate were more intent upon the arts of peace than the destruction by war. The history of armaments and preparedness has been the history of wars. When a nation embarks upon naval or military preparedness, which of necessity exacts enormous toll from the people in taxes, it must have an enemy either real or imagined against which it must prepare or the people would rebel against the taxes. War lords are shooting out the insidious propaganda that we may look for our next enemy from across the Pacific ocean. Theodore Roosevelt, probably the greatest advocate of preparedness on the American continent, in an article written shortly before his death, utterly denounced any danger from Japan. But if we continue to be told that there is a menace in the attitude of Japan to certain international relations, and if the people of Japan are being imbued with the poison that the people of Great Britain or of the American continent are on the defensive against Japan, there is bound to grow up an unfriendly and suspicious feeling, which, with armaments, will inevitably precipitate another war.

On the other hand we have that infant League of Nations, which, up to date, has little honor in any of the countries which signed the league into existence. No one believes for a moment that the covenant of the league is a perfect document, but let us, with Lord Robert Cecil, say we are willing to give up the league when there is something better to take its place. That better thing is not the armaments and preparedness from which we tried to escape by the war that was to end wars. The league contains certain stipulations regarding the armaments and military and naval establishments of the countries which were signatories to the peace treaty, and yet before the league has actually been established Great Britain's war lords state that Britain's navy must be supreme and United States' war lords announce that

they must have a navy as large as the largest afloat. Where is it going to end? We hope that before these jingoistic militarists can straddle this country with the propaganda of preparedness that the plain people of Canada at any rate, will protest to high heaven that the whole scheme of standing armies and navies is iniquitous and morally wrong.

The New Canadians

Special importance was given by the United Farm Women of Manitoba to the work that must be done among the New Canadians if they are to be made happy and contented in the land of their adoption. Mrs. Anna Bychinsky,



Eenie, Menie, Minie, Mo.

By Margaret Minaker.

"Eenie, Menie, Minie, Mo,
Catch a nigger by the toe!"
How we always laugh at that.
'Spose the nigger-man was fat,
An' he just went falling plump,
Right down there beside our pump.

"If he hollers let him go."
Wouldn't that be funny though?
Just a little girl like me,
To make a nigger man go "Whee-ee."
Then, of course, I would let go—
"Eenie, Menie, Minie, Mo."

Flossie's "it"! Now hide your eyes.
Wouldn't it be a surprise
If Flossie looked, and there 'ud be
A really nigger man an' we—
We'd call out: "Eenie, Menie, Mo";
But 'course such funny thing ain't so.

of Canora, Saskatchewan, was one of the special speakers of the convention. Mrs. Bychinsky, is a Ruthenian, and gave her audience a very real picture of the difficulties facing the woman of foreign birth when she comes to a new country to make her home. While Mrs. Bychinsky's whole address was filled with the necessity of proper assimilation and the need of these peoples becoming Canadian people in every sense, speaking the language of Canada, and conforming to Canadian customs, she urged leniency in thrusting this condition upon these people. The women members of families, she pointed out, were often handicapped to an extent undreamed of, and for that reason she pleaded that we consider these women and do not push the Canadianizing so fast that mothers will become estranged from their children, and fathers from their sons.

Mrs. Bychinsky warned that as is our treatment of the foreigner so will be his attitude towards assimilation. She wondered what there was of Canadian ideals presented to these foreigners to

compel his voluntary aspiration to those ideals.

Miss Finch's report dealt specially with the work the United Farm Women have already undertaken, and gave some indication that this work is yet in its beginning. Mrs. C. C. Hearn, of the I.O.D.E. in Brandon, in her greeting to the convention also emphasized this question of assimilation, and outlined what her organization has been doing for the stranger within our gates.

What Canada does need more than anything else is a great homogenous people to make her the nation she may become. There are many difficulties, geographical and climatic, and it may be disastrous to add to those difficulties racial and creed differences. Anything

that any organization can do to bring about a united interested people, imbued with ideals and desires to make this country truly great, should be done and encouraged. When every organization attacks this work as the United Farm Women of Manitoba have, and intend yet to do, the question of the foreigner will have passed beyond a reality.

The Secretary's Report

It is to be hoped that the secretary's report of the activities of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, and which was printed last week, was widely read. It is an unanswerable argument on the side of women's active participation in public affairs. The work engaged in by some 70 locals would do credit to a much larger organization. It comprises local, provincial and national activities, and must have the finest influence on the women of the organization. The board, last winter, for the purpose of getting uniform and concerted study of a number of questions divided the work into four parts and placed a member of the board as convener of each branch of the work. The four-fold plan of work was as follows: enlisting the co-operation of the young people in the association; working for better medical facilities for the rural parts of the province; assisting in the work of making citizens of the New Canadians; studying laws affecting women and children with special attention to the dower and wills acts.

But apart from the four-fold plan the locals did a work that covered more spheres than can be mentioned in such a short article. Certainly the women have justified their entrance into the association. This year has marked also a phase of much greater co-operation with the local associations of which the Women's Sections form a part. There could certainly not have been a more encouraging feature of the convention than the report of the secretary of the Women's Section. During 1919 the membership of the association has increased by 50 per cent., and that in a year of many difficulties beginning with the influenza and ending with the very cold weather of the early part of the winter.

The very keen discussion on political affairs insures an even greater increase next year, for women demonstrated at the convention just ended that they were as interested in that new phase of the work as the men were. The signs point to a year of unprecedented growth and influence for the United Farm Women for 1920.

Entering a New Development

The United Farm Women of Manitoba have come to a new stage in their development, and apart from their very entrance into the movement is the most important that they have yet known. Only two sessions and a part of a third

were held by the United Farm Women in separate convention from the general association. And it is not a secret that those three sessions were held apart from the general session under strenuous protest. Perhaps the fact that it was well-known that important questions, for example, the political resolutions, the resolution to do with handling the wheat crop and the resolution on reducing the military establishment, were coming up. More likely it was because women have come to the place where women believe that all the resolutions and business of the general convention were as much their affairs as they were the affairs of the men.

Mrs. Gee, of Virden, received enthusiastic applause from the women's convention when she said that she did not believe that the general convention could discuss one thing that was not equally interesting to the women delegates, and she thought the resolutions and the business of the women's convention should be equally interesting to the men. A vote was taken that next year the women's convention should meet one day before the general association and that no sessions of the United Farm Women should be held at the same time as the sessions of the United Farmers. Not a dissenting voice was raised against the motion.

The Women's Sections are necessary in the local in most cases although not in all, for women feel that there are some questions which they can better discuss by themselves, but as has been pointed out in these columns before, the receiving of the franchise minimized the work that women do in sections by themselves and has emphasized more strongly than ever that the affairs that interest one-half of the people as much interest the other half. It looks as if some day in the provincial conventions at least, women will meet merely for the election of officers and the necessary business which must be enacted by them as the special committee of the association for the conduct of the business that is particularly women's.

Women Immigration

Mrs. McNaughtan, of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was in Winnipeg last week on her way to Ottawa, to a meeting of the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for household service. The meeting is called to make plans for the women who are expected from the Old Country in the spring.

Dr. Ellen Douglas has been appointed by the Manitoba government to the council. Dr. Douglas returned to Winnipeg from overseas a few days before Christmas, after three years of work among the W.A.A.C. branch of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Dr. Douglas knows the Old Country girl very well through her connection with the W.A.A.C. A delegation of three women, Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, Mrs. Charles Robson, of the Department of Immigration at Ottawa, and Mrs. H. M. Speechley, waited on the provincial government of Manitoba one day last week and asked for a grant to cover expenses of renting, heating and lighting a hostel proposed to be equipped in Winnipeg for the reception of domestic workers from the British Isles. It was explained that the old Girls' Home of Welcome is being fitted out and would be renamed the Canadian Women's Hostel. It was stated by the deputation that a grant would be made to the national association by the Dominion government, and that they wished to secure co-operation of the provincial government in the local arrangements. It was announced later by the provincial government that this co-operation would be given. The hostel will have the additional function of being an employment bureau.

Farm Women's Clubs

Gray's Year's Work

MEETING of the W.S.G.G.A. of Gray, was held in the Grain Growers' Hall, on September 5, with the president in the chair. The meeting was opened by singing *Marching to Victory*, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

Miss Kate Lafoy reported for the dance committee. Total taken in was

a box social and entertainment in the near future, the social committee to take charge. It was also decided to serve ten-cent teas in the rest room on Saturday evenings, the members to take turns serving.

The secretary then read a letter from Mrs. McNeal, on Duties of Officers, which was very helpful in regards to the relation of the Women's Section to the local. It was decided by the meet-

by the secretary, also the financial report. A discussion followed on having a Hallowe'en social in place of the box social decided on at the last meeting. It was decided to set tables and serve oysters, pie, cake, sandwiches, doughnuts, tea and coffee, followed by a program. Directors and social committee to take charge. Mrs. Ginderich was requested to procure Hallowe'en decorations for the tables and hall. A

in the American Magazine, "Oh, well, you know what women are."

On November 7 a meeting was held in the rest room. Owing to small attendance there was little done. We decided to pay all unpaid bills, and as Mr. Statton, vice-president of the local, suggested getting a self-closer for the rest room door, it having been left open on different occasions during the

W.G.G.A. or Homemakers--Which

By M. L. Burbank

At a recent gathering of rural women in Saskatchewan, a vote was taken to decide whether they should organize as Women Grain Growers or Homemakers, those present evidently considering the two organizations so nearly identical that the matter could be decided almost by a toss-up—a mistake which seems to be so general that a further explanation of the difference, although previously given in these pages, may not be amiss.

In a newspaper report of the annual meeting of the Federation of Women's Institutes, held recently in Toronto, the following paragraph occurs: "Nothing political will enter into any discussion, and if there is, the speaker will be ruled off the floor, as one of the first clauses of the constitution states that the Women's Institutes of Canada are nonpartisan and nonpolitical, and no discussion of this nature can be heard." This paragraph explains the difference between the Women's Institutes (or Homemakers, as they are called in Saskatchewan) and the farm women's organizations.

There is no disposition on the part of the Women Grain Growers to belittle the work of the institutes, which have done much to improve conditions in rural communities, and to brighten the lives of rural women, but now that women have been admitted to full citizenship, any organization which allows "nothing political" to be discussed cannot fully meet the need at this critical time. The organized farm women in the different provinces can and do discuss "matters of a political nature," and being now an integral part of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, are in a position to do more than "discuss" public questions.

Organization in itself is good, particularly in rural communities, as it brings people together in a common interest, thereby promoting community feeling, and in the past the institutes have met the need, but the last few momentous years have brought such tremendous changes in conditions that women have outgrown Institutes and Homemakers Clubs, just as the more progressive men have outgrown machine politics.

A prominent daily paper, in an editorial on the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers, said: "To be so closely identified with that immeasur-

ably powerful body, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, is a tower of strength to the women's organization. No other club can hope to rival the W.G.G.A. in this respect"—and, of course, this applies equally to the organized farm women in the other provinces. The editorial quoted above was written before the organized farmers entered politics—how much more does it apply now, when the new political movement is sweeping the country, and when women will in the near future be equally responsible with men for social and economic conditions.

For many years women have been working for various reforms—prohibition, better laws affecting women and children, legislation regarding mental defectives, etc.—and have presented resolutions and petitions to governments in endless succession, but as long as they were non-voters they were obliged to be content with promises of "serious consideration." Now all this is changed. It is quite within the range of possibility that there may be women legislators at Ottawa after the next federal election, and if women are to prove themselves equal to their new responsibilities—and who can doubt it, since the great war—they cannot afford to cling to their old community clubs, no matter how worthy. Since 1914, women have proved their ability as well as their willingness to shoulder responsibility when need arises, and when they realize how closely "government," good or bad, affects every detail of their daily lives, they will, with characteristic energy and enthusiasm, turn to the study of public questions, and will appreciate the ready-made opportunities afforded for this by the farm women's organizations.

An interest in, and an understanding of public questions will not make the woman of the future less a homemaker in the true sense of the word, but on the contrary will enable her to take a more intelligent interest in conditions which affect her home and her family, and will show her how she can help to make those conditions more nearly ideal. But while affording rural women opportunity for development along economic lines, the W.G.G.A. does not neglect the very necessary community work, and with the co-operation of the G.G.A. is in a position to make that work most effective.

\$79, with some expenses to be deducted. A discussion followed on having a nurse from the Bureau of Public Health hold classes in Gray. It was decided to have a nurse come whenever it was convenient for the bureau to send one. As the rest room had very little in it, a discussion followed on raising funds to furnish it. It was decided to hold

ing to have the minutes read at the close of each meeting, any necessary corrections being made, and signed. In this way those present knew what business had been transacted.

At the close of the meeting refreshments were served by Miss Lottie Rose.

On October 3 a meeting was held in the rest room. The minutes were read

discussion on serving the ten-cent teas in the rest room followed and it was decided to continue same as the first one brought in about \$5.00 with little expense.

Mrs. Felt then gave a talk on Topics for Discussion in Clubs and Societies, which was very interesting. She also read a part of Irvin S. Cobb's article

cold weather; we ordered one from the hardware.

The last meeting of the year was held in the hall, on December 10. Despite the cold weather there was a good attendance. The minutes were read also the financial statement for the year. The latter was very satisfactory considering the discouraging circum-



The Board of Directors of the United Farm Women for the Year 1920.

From left to right, upper row, Miss Strang, Dauphin; Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden; Mrs. James Elliott, Cardale; Mrs. Alex. McVicar, Otterburne; Mrs. Albert MacGregor, Keyes. Seated, Mrs. J. B. Parker, Gilbert Plains, vice-president; Mrs. Frank Rinn, Kelaida; Mrs. G. E. Curphy, Harlington; Mrs. J. S. Wood, Oakville, president; Mrs. Frank Howell, Boissevain; Miss Mabel E. Finch, secretary, Winnipeg; Mrs. Josiah Bennett, Pine Creek.

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stances that the ladies were working under. Amount made during the year was \$244.30. Expenses for the year, \$110.35.

We then had the election of officers for the coming year which is as follows: President, Mrs. Gingerrich; vice-president, Mrs. F. Hoover; secretary, Mrs. Dunn; treasurer, Miss Eva Lafay; directors: Mrs. Phil Axford, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. P. Jasper; reporter, Mrs. Dunn; social committee: Mrs. Tip Lafay, Mrs. W. Lafay, Mrs. Hicks; membership committee: Mrs. Mitten, Mrs. Axford; rest-room committee: Miss Lottie Rose, Mrs. Statton, Mrs. Ashbaugh.

At the close of the meeting refreshments were served to which the gentlemen were invited. All did justice to the dainty viands provided by the ladies.

A meeting will be held the first Friday of January for the purpose of choosing our delegates to send to the annual convention at Saskatoon.

During the fall our section suffered the loss of one of its most valued members and also director, in the person of Miss Kate Lafay, who has left our community to dwell in her new home at Dummer. The evening following her wedding day the friends and neighbors of the surrounding district gave her a shower in the Gray Grain Growers' Hall. The bride was the recipient of many useful and beautiful presents. On behalf of the Women's Section Miss Lottie Rose presented her with a half-dozen silver knives and forks, while Miss Eva Lafay, vice-president, and sister of the bride, read the presentation address. In a few well-chosen words the bride thanked one and all for their kindness.—Mrs. W. H. Gingerrich, president, W.G.G.A.

Annual Report from Bagot

We have in all 78 members in our local, 55 men and 23 women. Our Women's Section were unable to hold many meetings in the winter of 1919, owing to the "flu" epidemic, but we met in four meetings with the men and received the benefit of the reports of the delegates who attended the convention at Brandon.

In February, we held our anniversary and had with us our president, Mr. Henders and Mrs. John Dick. In March we were favored with the Rev. Mr. Walker and Miss McCallum, the latter addressing us on the subject Where Shall Farm Women Place Their Political Allegiance. March was a sad month for our local, as we lost our president with the "flu." To show our respect for him, the chair was left vacant for the balance of the year. As a number of our members had bereavement in their homes throughout the year a committee was appointed to write letters of sympathy to the sorrowing families.

Red Cross sewing has occupied part of our time during the past year. We have also contributed 42 dozen eggs and cash to the French Relief Fund, sent out hampers and other gifts for Christmas cheer, adopted a New Canadian School and sent help to the drought areas in Saskatchewan, and our treasury still shows a balance on hand of \$55.21.

Instructive papers followed by discussions have been given on The Dower Law, The Farmers' Platform, Do Our Homes Inspire Us With the Recognition of The Rights of Others and the Place of a Newspaper in the School. One directors' meeting has been held and three delegates from our Women's Section, as well as three from the local, were in attendance at the educational conference in Winnipeg. There is no church in our district, but we have a Sunday school of which we are very proud. Its average attendance is 90, the adult bible class is composed of 40 young people and the Sunday school has its own orchestra.—Mrs. Jas. Barrett, secretary, W.S.G.A., Bagot, Man.

Appreciates Director

We still hold our meetings regularly though many are poorly attended, but we have good material to work with, and the women are all ready for political action. Women delegates from other locals attended our district convention this year and enjoyed our district director, Mrs. Elliott's address. She is elected again and is certainly splendid; she spares no effort in trying

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to make this go. She spoke in an amusing but impressive way about the men encouraging the women to attend meetings. She said, "Sometimes it suits John better to take the sleigh rather than hitch up the cutter and take Lizzie along; possibly he considers that a hot supper would not be awaiting him if Lizzie went, but if women are capable of raising a family they are capable of polling an intelligent vote, and they are going to do it, wise or otherwise, so would it not be well for the men to encourage them to attend meetings where they may receive education on the country's problems?"—Mrs. E. F. Stewart, secretary, W.S.G.A., Basswood, Man.

Little Souris Report

The Little Souris Women's Section, with a membership of 34, has held ten regular meetings and three board meetings during the year, with an average attendance of 16 members. The program for the annual meeting for December 3 consisted of community singing, election of officers and general business for the closing of the year. The board elected for 1920 are Mrs. H. G. Thornton, president; Mrs. Harper, vice-president; Miss Nellie Fardoe, secretary; Mrs. Lowes, librarian; Miss Edna M. Poole, press reporter and Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. John Shields, Mrs. Porterfield and Mrs. G. W. Thornton, directors.

Some of our plans that we were most desirous of carrying out during the past year were frustrated through no fault of ours. We were prevented from having the eyes of the little Ruthenian boy, Mike, treated on account of the suspicion of his parents, who seemed to think we really wanted to adopt the boy and would hear of no such arrangement. However, we helped in their New Canadian schools by sending three boxes of magazines to them.

Under the auspices of the Women's Section and public health committee, five schools in Brandon district were visited by Nurse Pike. Our committee relating to women and children have asked for an afternoon to bring their findings before our section and have one new committee to report—the relief committee, convened by Mrs. Porterfield and Mrs. Felle. This committee has been doing splendid work in helping the drought areas in Saskatchewan. After sending a letter to the Free Press, they received a regular letter shower appealing for partly worn clothing, and collected clothing and bought underwear so that they were able to furnish some 75 homes for the needy people in the West. We were unable to help all who applied and I take this means of expressing our thanks to the following organizations who so kindly helped the ones to whom we were unable to furnish relief: Forrest Grain Growers, Rounthwaite Grain Growers, Brandon Hills Busy Bees, Willing Workers of Alexander, Ladies' Aid of Beresford and Kemnay Grain Growers.—M. Edna M. Poole, press reporter, Little Souris, W.S.G.G.A.

Dance at Bluesky

A farewell dance was given recently for Mr. and Mrs. Leonard. The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., of which they are both members, respected and in good standing, was sponsor, and a large gathering of friends met to pay their homage to the popular couple.

The news that they were leaving us was received with natural regret throughout the community. Mrs. Leonard has been an active and interesting co-worker of the U.F.W.A. at this place and always willing to take part in anything to further the activities of that body, and she will be a distinct loss to the ladies. Mr. Leonard in no less degree will be missed in our U.F.A. local livestock company and the band. The band boys have special reason for regret as Mr. Leonard has been a member since organization and one of marked talent. We all join in best wishes to our friends and continuous happiness wherever they may go, and if they ever think of coming back they will have a joyous reception.

At a recent meeting of the Kaleida Women's Section the members decided to help the Tuxedo boys and the Children's Aid Society till Christmas. A tea on Saturday evening added \$17 to their treasury.

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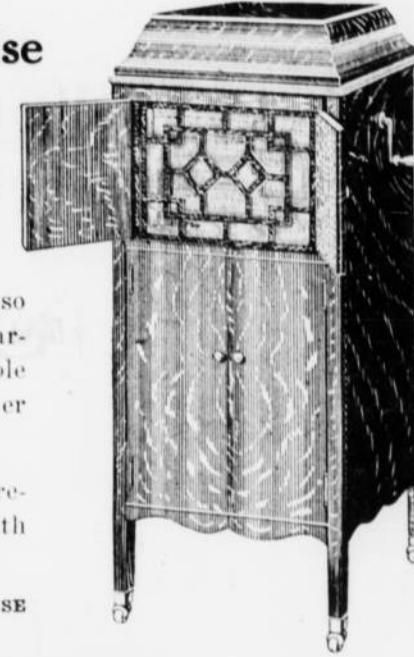


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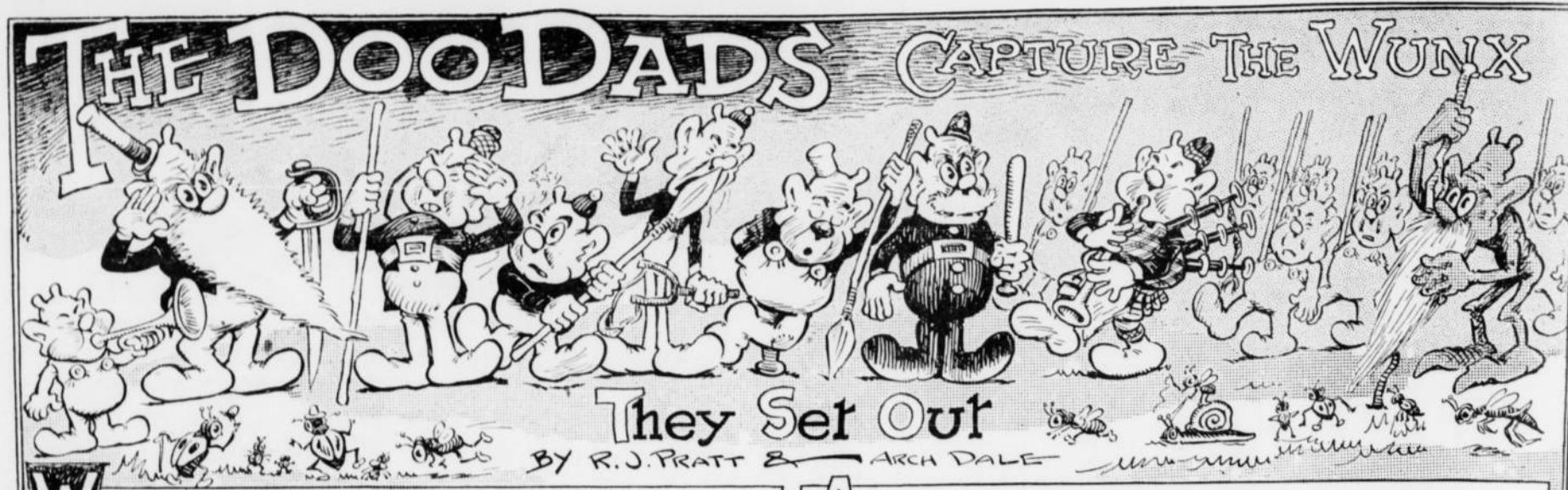
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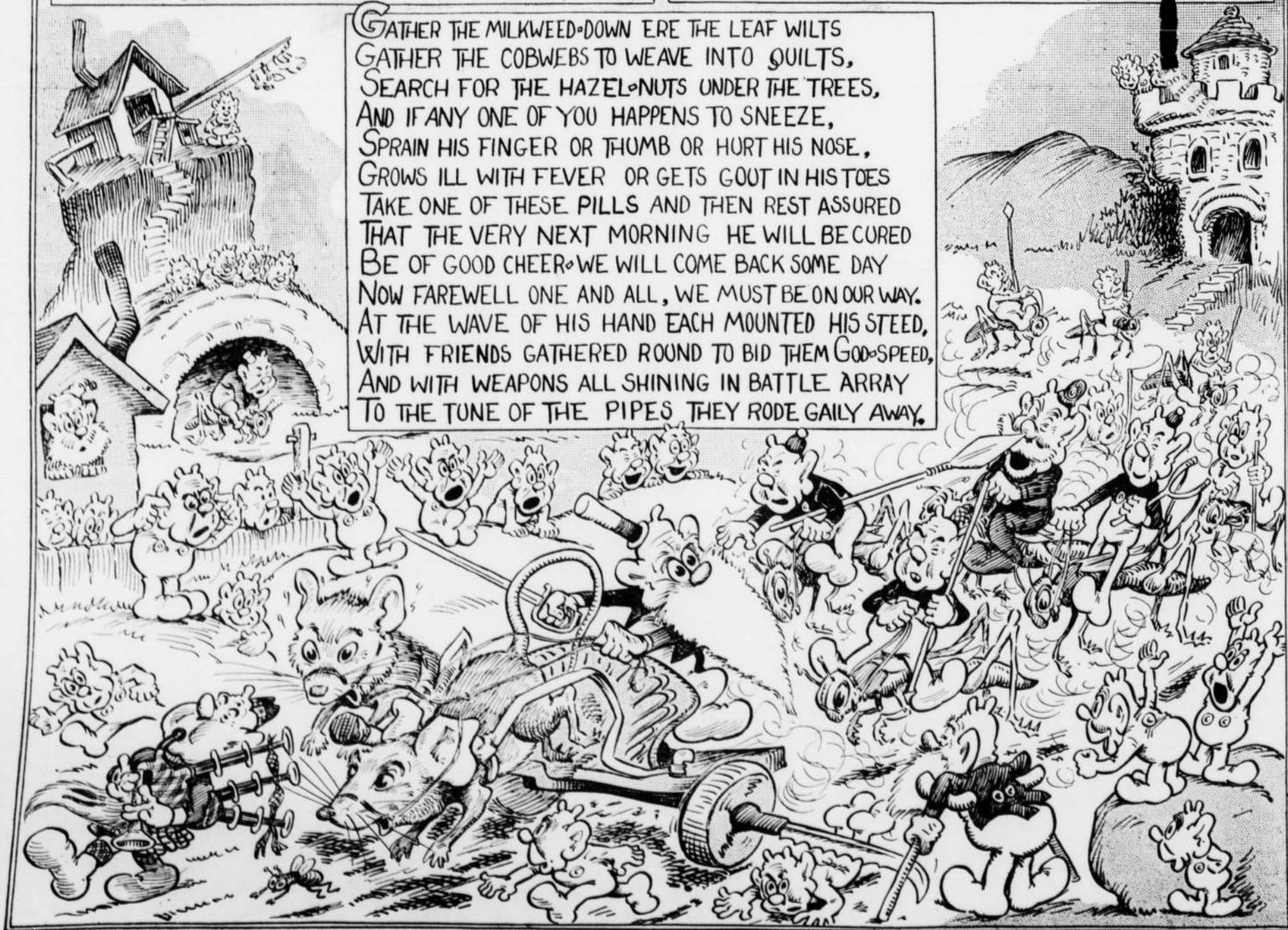


BY R. J. PRATT & ARCH DALE

WE WILL CAPTURE THE WUNX" OLD DOC SAWBONES CRIED,
WITH MY STURDY DOODADS TO STAND AT MY SIDE
I WILL TAKE HIM ALIVE. COME THEY WHO WILL DARE
TO FOLLOW THIER CHIEF TO THE WILD WUNX'S LAIR."
THE BRAVE LITTLE DOODADS ALL VOLUNTEERED
WHILE THE OLD WIZARD SCOWLED AND PULLED AT HIS BEARD.
PERCY HAW-HAW WAS FIRST, THE BRAVE LITTLE FELLOW
WITH HIS EYE-GLASS AND CANE AND HIS GAY CAP OF YELLOW,
THEN CAME POLY AND ROLY IN THIER JACKETS OF BLUE
AND SAM THE SLEEPSIEST DOODAD IN DOO,
FLANNELFEET THE COP TO KEEP PEACE ON THE WAY
AND SANDY THE PIPER WITH HIS BRIGHT KILTS SO GAY,
WHILE A SCORE OR SO MORE OF THE BRAVE LITTLE MEN
RUSHED INTO THIER HOUSES AND CAME OUT AGAIN
WITH THIER BOWS AND THIER ARROWS POLISHED AND BRIGHT
AND THIER BLOW-GUNS AND SLING-SHOTS ALL READY TO FIGHT.

AT THIS POINT THE OLD DOC THREW UP HIS HAND
AND SAID HE "WITH THESE I'VE COMPLETED MY BAND."
AND WHILE THE OLD WIZARD CONTINUED TO SCOFF,
HE CRIED "COME MY COMRADES LET US BE OFF."
"MY CHARIOT" HE SHOUTED, AND IN HALF A TRICE
A TEAM OF THE OLD DOCTORS THOROUGHbred MICE
WERE HARNESSSED AND HITCHED TO A DOODAD CART
AND DOC SAWBONES JUMPED IN ALL READY TO START.
SWIFT LOLLY-GIGGERS STOOD SADDLED BESIDE
FOR THE REST OF THE VALIANT PARTY TO RIDE.
DOC SAWBONES THEN SHOOK THE HAND OF EACH MAN
AND SAID "MY FRIENDS, IT'S TIME OUR JOURNEY BEGAN."
HE CALLED ALL THE DOODADS TO BID THEM FAREWELL
SAID HE "FRIENDS AND COMPANIONS NO ONE CAN TELL
WHEN WE SHALL RETURN. TIS NOW TIME TO BEGIN
TO GATHER THE DOO-BERRIES INTO THE BIN.

GATHER THE MILKWEED-DOWN ERE THE LEAF WILTS
GATHER THE COBWEBS TO WEAVE INTO QUILTS,
SEARCH FOR THE HAZEL-NUTS UNDER THE TREES,
AND IF ANY ONE OF YOU HAPPENS TO SNEEZE,
SPRAIN HIS FINGER OR THUMB OR HURT HIS NOSE,
GROWS ILL WITH FEVER OR GETS GOUT IN HIS TOES
TAKE ONE OF THESE PILLS AND THEN REST ASSURED
THAT THE VERY NEXT MORNING HE WILL BE CURED
BE OF GOOD CHEER. WE WILL COME BACK SOME DAY
NOW FAREWELL ONE AND ALL, WE MUST BE ON OUR WAY.
AT THE WAVE OF HIS HAND EACH MOUNTED HIS STEED,
WITH FRIENDS GATHERED ROUND TO BID THEM GOD-SPEED,
AND WITH WEAPONS ALL SHINING IN BATTLE ARRAY
TO THE TUNE OF THE PIPES THEY RODE GAILY AWAY.




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FIRST PRIZE

In Doo Dad Coloring Competition for December, won by
RUSKIN WINDATT, BEAVERTON, ONT.

2nd PRIZE—**LAWRENCE DANKESREITER**, Portage la Prairie, Man.
3rd PRIZE—**WAINO LUND**, Benalto, Alta.

There were scores of entries showing much skill in coloring and Mr. Dale has awarded Certificates of Merit to the following contestants:

MANITOBA

Jessie Hales
Pearl McGee
Agnes Angus
Margaret Attwood
Ronald Campbell
Dorothy Dutton
James A. Frazer
Fred Fraser
Kathleen Gill
Mabel Hard
Arthur Kruhmin
Nellis Mackay
Willie Parrott
Lily Roach
Ella Rowe
Cecil Scofield
Wilfred Stevenson
Murray Wray

Jeanie Gray
Agnes I. Harbourne
Lula Hunter
Gordon Hayes
Alek Hicks
Marjorie Hall
Elroy R. Harbourne
Bertha Rose Hieks
George Irvine
Vivien Johnson
Jack Jowsey
Elsie M. Jones
Curtis Johnson
Leo Kowalski
Gwen King
Harold Konkel
Evelyn Lunsford

Kenneth A. Reeve
Charles Robinson
Jack Rutherford
Anna Smith
Joe Schnieder
John Sanderson
Myrtle E. Solton
Alice Solton
Robert H. Solton
Carl Saunderson
Gordon Stewart
David E. Stewart
Gordon Sherdahl
Mary Schmidt
Edgar Styles
Helena Seidlitz
Olga Skogen

Robt. Christensen
Margaret Smith Coops
Ernest Caveny
Gordon Ed. Clayton
Stanley L. Davidson
Roy E. Deal
Alex. Dowes
Dorothy M. Dettloff
Roland Davis
Edward Osborne Evans
Betty S. Emslie
Julia Foster
Kate Foster
Paul Frasch
Naomi S. Field
Helen Louise Field
Daniel Fouts
Stanley Gibb
E. Burt Howard
Esther Kumlin
Frances Leitgeb
Mabel Landis
William Lawrence
Lyle Meldrum
Thomas McMillan
Lloyd McMillan
Mae McConnell
Erin McAllister
Edwin Martin
Esther McGowan
Muriel Pritchard
Melanie Rheaume
Le Ora Peterson
David Rattray
D. L. Stokes
Alvin Grant Sanders
Archie V. Straley
Henry Schneider
Roland Stoker
Ella Stewart
Rosswell Switzer
Martney Stokes
Margaret Thompson
Anne Wilson
Lucille M. Walters
Lizzie Woodruff
Robert Webb
Lillian Wesner

SASKATCHEWAN

Iola Ariss
Norris Aitken
Elizabeth Buckle
Evelyn Benson
Elmo Bergthorson
Josephine Belfry
Myrtle Barber
Bill Bailey
Orval Barber
George Black
A. B. Barnett
Adolph L. Brokofsky
Hildagard Boehme
Frederich H. Carruthers
John F. Cooper
Irene Coffey
Mae W. Coulter
Sadie Isabel Curtis
Steve Cugnet
Fred W. Daniels
Stanley Dash
Billy Eddy
Helen Ferguson
Lynn Fry
Donella Granbois
Lucy Ellen Graham
Sammie Graves

Kathleen Louden
Lily McAdoo
Irene McGuire
Harry Meakes
Della Mathews
Myrtle Marlin
George Moerike
William Muir
Irene Marden
Stanley Mills
Andrew Muir
Hazel Mattson
Graydon E. Murphy
Mace McIntosh
Stanley Nodwell
A. E. Pierce
Alice Paquette
Henry Pickering
Clarence Peterson
Edna M. Pengelly
Frank J. Pengelly

Liddia May Surline
Helen Thiessen
Edith Thompson
Myrtle Vikanes
Lillian Vikanes
Wesley White
Nellie Wileox
Irene Whitlock
Jack Whitehead
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ALBERTA

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These Cash Prizes and Certificates of Merit were awarded for coloring the insert that is given with each Doo Dad Book.

There is a competition each month, with a First Prize of \$5.00, a Second Prize of \$3.00, and a Third Prize of \$2.00. In addition to the Cash Prizes Certificates of Merit are given to each boy and girl who sends in a contest sheet well and neatly colored.

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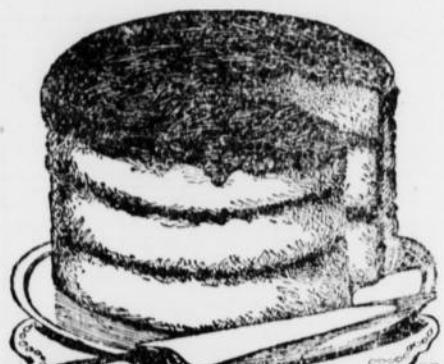
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Personal Naturalization Only

*An Explanation of the Proposed Additional Plank to the Farmers' Platform
Asking for the Elimination of Naturalization by Operation of
Law—By Mary P. McCallum*

THE question of personal naturalization which was discussed at the recent meeting of the Council of Agriculture, seems to be causing some perturbation in some quarters. The whole conditions of and qualifications for naturalization are not nearly so complicated as some persons would have us believe.

In 1914 a new naturalization act was brought in which replaced the one giving naturalization to those persons who had resided in the country for three years, and who, before a commissioner of oaths, took the oath of allegiance. In 1919 the existing naturalization acts were consolidated into one and made to conform to the British act of naturalization. Under the naturalization act as it now stands, a residence of five years is necessary, the applicant must be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of either English or French, and he must expect to continue for some time to reside in His Majesty's dominions, and the secretary of state must satisfy himself that the applicant has all these qualifications.

The present system of becoming naturalized is this: an alien desiring to be naturalized shall apply for a decision establishing that he is qualified and fit to be naturalized under the provisions of this act, to any judge of any superior court, or to any judge of any circuit, district or county court. The application shall be posted by the clerk of the court in a conspicuous place in his office for at least three months before the application is heard in the court. During the time the application is posted any person objecting to the naturalization of the alien may file an opposition in which shall be stated the ground of his objection. When the applicant appears before the court and is examined he must produce proof that he is qualified and must appear personally. If the court, after examination of the applicant, decides that he is qualified to become naturalized, such decision, together with his application and such other papers, documents and reports as are necessary, shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, who may thereupon issue, in his absolute discretion, a certificate of naturalization. This is to be sent to the clerk of the court, and when the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance before anyone authorized to administer judicial oaths, the clerk shall deliver the certificate of naturalization to the applicant, and he is thereby duly naturalized.

Receives Political Rights

The act states that a person to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted by the secretary of state, shall be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and shall have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

The names of minor children may be included in the certificate of naturalization of a man, and these shall to all intents and purposes be naturalized as if they had taken out naturalization papers personally. They may, however, one year after reaching their majority, declare their allegiance and cease to be British subjects. The wives of aliens become naturalized upon the naturalization of their husbands.

"Disability" for the purpose of the act is defined as the status of being a married woman, or a minor, a lunatic or an idiot. Clause 3 of section 5 of the act says that, "except as provided by the act a certificate of naturalization shall not be granted to any person under disability." This means that married women may not seek personal naturalization. Widows and the wives of those persons whose certificates of naturalization have been revoked may make a declaration of their allegiance, and so choose to assume or revoke British citizenship.

Revocation of Certificates

Under the present naturalization laws there are very specific clauses to do with the revocation of naturaliza-

tion certificates. Where the secretary of state of Canada is satisfied that a certificate of naturalization granted by him under this act or granted by any naturalization act hitherto in force in Canada, has been obtained by false representation, or fraud, or concealment of material circumstances, or that such person has shown himself by word or act to be disaffected or disloyal to His Majesty, the secretary of state may revoke such certificate. If a man has, during the war, unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy or with the subject of any enemy country, or has been engaged in or associated with any business which is to his knowledge carried on to assist the enemy in war, or if he is not of good character, or if he remains according to the law of a state at war with His Majesty, a subject of that state, the secretary of state may revoke his certificate of naturalization.

The plank that is proposed to be added to the platform asks that only personal naturalization shall obtain. Naturalization by operation of law, that is an automatic naturalization of women or minor children on the taking out of naturalization papers by a father or husband is a special privilege. The proposed plank asks that all children not born in the British Empire, and all alien women should take out personal naturalization.

Involved With Enfranchisement

It is impossible to discuss the effects of the proposed plank without discussing at the same time the question of enfranchisement. The War Time Elections Act ceased to be effective on October 1. For the purpose of the by-elections which were held at the end of October, it was necessary, therefore, to pass a special elections act to govern those by-elections. Before a general election can be held there must be a new franchise act. Now it is likely, almost beyond conjecture that the new franchise bill which is to be brought down at the next session of parliament will be modelled after the by-elections act. That act provides that all alien-born women who are the wives of naturalized citizens, no matter how long they have resided in the country, and no matter how long they have been naturalized citizens by operation of law, must personally appear before the judge of the district court and secure from him a certificate that such women are qualified to take out personal naturalization papers. Machinery and means provided for their doing so. Objection has been raised to the proposed plank of the platform on the ground that it is no small inconvenience for a large family of women to travel to the district court and make application for personal naturalization.

If the clause referred to in the by-elections act is embodied in the new franchise bill, and we have every reason to believe that it will be, then the alien-born wives of British subjects and their alien-born daughters of voting age will have to appear before a judge prior to every general election in order to be qualified to have their names added to the voters' lists, and, after it all, they will not be any more effectively naturalized than they have been by operation of law. Is it not then reasonable that instead of all that fuss which gives women only a certificate that does for the purpose of the immediate general election, that they should appear once and receive naturalization in their own right and have the question of their right to the franchise settled forever?

Object to Expense

Objection is raised to the expense involved, and we believe it is a point well taken. At present there is a fee of \$5.00 collected to cover expenses. The officials concerned in the process of naturalization are all public servants, and it seems a very unsound precedent to establish a fee, and especially so high a fee as \$5.00 in connection with the rights to citizenship. It might be well to ask that the fee be eliminated.

Most countries recognize naturalization by operation of law for women and children. Canada, however, does not at

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the present time recognize naturalization by operation of law for purposes of enfranchisement. Naturalization by operation of law in whatever country it is recognized must be cited as a special privilege, and the women of Canada should be the last to cling to a special privilege. Citizenship by children and women as well as by men, should be valued as a personal thing and not something descending upon them as the chattels of men.

While the ranks of the voters, both in city and country, will be weakened if such a law is passed, they will not be more weakened than by the provisions of the by-elections act which compel the wives of naturalized citizens to personally appear before the judge of the district and obtain from him a certificate that she is qualified to have her name added to the voters' list.

Naturalization in Canada makes the person so naturalized a British subject, and such naturalization holds good throughout the British Empire. This was enacted at the session of parliament of the spring of 1919. To make the plank effective throughout the British Empire, of course, the British parliament as well as the parliaments of the other dominions would have to act similarly. However, Canada is an autonomous nation, so let us legislate in the best interests of Canada, and hope that the other sister nations will follow suit.

The Council of Agriculture, we are sure, has no desire to thrust this or any other new plank upon the people of Canada. The clause under discussion has not, and cannot, become a plank in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture until the several provincial conventions have agreed that it should be incorporated. The council has endorsed the idea of personal naturalization and awaits the decision of the various conventions. Ontario and Manitoba have unanimously endorsed personal naturalization. Alberta and Saskatchewan have yet to be heard from.

The Men of the Soil

By William Fitz Randolph

The Men of the Soil have come to their own,

The day of their bondage has passed. They now reap the fruits of what they have sown;

They enter their freedom at last.

For years they have played under-dog in life's game,
Been fawned upon, lied to and fooled. Their freedom has been little more than a name—

The Interests and Magnates have ruled.

Thus bitterly schooled at last they have learned,

The lessons their lot had to teach; Alive to the issues, now they have turned,

Have taken the power within reach.

Their battles by ballots alone can be won;

Their voice at the polls alone heard; They will stand as one man for their place in the sun.

To this they have plighted their word.

The Men of the Soil from coast unto coast

Shall move as one man to the goal, For just is their cause—it cannot be lost—

Their resources to this end they pool.

Yet not for oppression stand they as one,

Nor class seek to set against class. In justice to all, in malice to none, They work for the good of the mass.

The life of mankind must come from the soil,

And from the rich products it yields; No wealth's to be found except through the toil

Of those whose proud sphere is the fields.

Then hail to the day the Men of the Soil

New freedom to Canada bring! Of freedom they've dreamed; for freedom they toil;

A welcome sincere let us ring.

Manitoba Rural Credits

Continued from Page 20

Bank Interest Rate

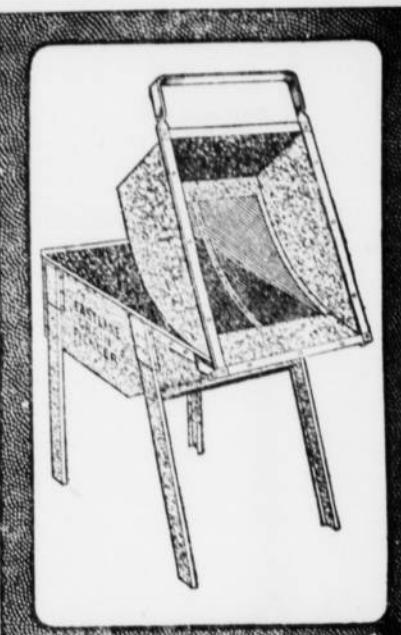
At Thursday's session the directors reported to the convention that after conferring with a delegation from the Canadian Bankers' Association they were opposed to a change in the Rural Credits Act raising the rate of interest which banks may charge to societies from six to six-and-a-half per cent.

The conference was held as the result of a suggestion made by Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, on the opening day of the convention, that as the bankers had been pressing for an increased rate, the directors, as reasonable men alive to all the advantages of the act, other than the provincial government's fixed rate of six per cent., should confer with the bankers and reach a conclusion one way or the other.

The committee reported that they had given the question careful consideration, but had been compelled to come to the conclusion that they were unable at this time to recommend any change in the act regarding the rate of interest.

The committee's report was submitted by W. E. Crawford, secretary of the Elkhorn society, and was received with applause that indicated the convention endorsed the recommendation of the committee.

The speakers at the concluding day's sessions were A. H. Benton, B.S.A., M.S., professor of farm management and rural economics, Manitoba Agricultural College; D. M. Johnson, B.S.A., supervisor of the stock yards for Canada, and Rev. Dr. E. Leslie Pidgeon, of Augustine Presbyterian Church. A feature of the morning session was a round-table conference on What the Rural Credits Act Has Accomplished in Manitoba.



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Gas Engine Courses, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Jan. 7 to 26; Feb. 4 to 23.	
Sale of Shorthorns, Indian Head	Jan. 29, 1920
Winnipeg Poultry Exhibition	Jan. 30 to Feb. 5, 1920
Avery Tractor Schools, Winnipeg, Feb. 3 to 6; Reg'n, Feb. 10 to 13	
Livestock Convention, Regina	Feb. 4 to 6, 1920
Saskatchewan Dairy Association Convention, Moose Jaw, Feb. 11 to 13	
Western Canada Dairy Show, Winnipeg	Feb. 16 to 21, 1920
National Soil Products Exhibition, Winnipeg	Feb. 24-28, 1920
Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon	March 1 to 5
Sale of Bred Sows and Bred Ewes, Brandon	March 3 and 4, 1920
Saskatchewan Cattle Sale, Regina	March 10 to 12, 1920
Calgary Spring Horse Show and Bull Sale	March 23 to 26, 1920
Annual Bull Sale, Brandon	March 24 and 25, 1920
Edmonton Spring Livestock Show	March 29 to April 3, 1920
Sale of Shorthorns, Dauphin	April 1, 1920
Sale of Shorthorns, Swan River	April 2, 1920

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WANTED—BY ELKHORN CLYDESDALE Horse Breeders' Club, stallion for season 1920 and under federal system. Write undersigned and give full particulars. C. W. Crosby, secy., Elkhorn, Man. 2-4

SELLING—IMPORTED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, foaled May 11, 1909, weight 2,100. Cheap for quick sale. Ernest George, Willow Bunch, Sask. 3-2

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR sale, \$1,000 or Government club; age four years old. Weight 1,700 lbs. Color, strawberry roan; no blemish. Frank English, Hardinge, Man. 53-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, three years. Robert Etheridge, Amelia, Sask. 2-2

SELLING—CAR LOAD GOOD HEAVY MARES, all young, from four years to six. Scottie Birnie, Box 65, Gull Lake, Sask. 2-2

PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION (IM-ported) for sale. Good foal getter and sound. Apply to H. K. Anderson, Gilnockie, Sask. 3-2

TWO REGISTERED CLYDE MARES IN FOAL, Baron's Pride blood, \$800. Write M. E. Miller, Glenavon, Sask. 3-2

WANTED—ONE CLYDESDALE STALLION, TO club under federal aid scheme. Give full description and price. W. J. Mutch, Crystal City, Man. 3-2

PERCHERONS—A FEW YOUNG STALLIONS. Feed shortage. Prices low. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 3-4

WANTED—HORSES, EXCHANGE FOR 10-20 Emerson-Brantingham engine and plows. W. F. Macin, Glenside, Sask.

FOR SALE—AFTER MARCH 1ST—THREE matched teams, young and well broke. James E. Henderson, Manor, Sask.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ALL AGES. Leon Nachtegael, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

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BERKSHIRES—ONE FINE BOAR, 18 MONTHS, \$75; sows to farrow in March, \$60 to \$70, sows to farrow in April, \$50 to \$60, according to age size and quality. Easy feeders, prolific breeders. Order quick or they will be gone. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 2-2

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY sows, bred to farrow in April; also six-month boars and gilts from imported stock. M. J. Hewes & Sons, Willow Farm, Millet, Alta. 2-2

FOR SALE—TWO DUROC-JERSEY BOARS. one sow, registered, born March 31. James Bagnell, Hinton, Sask. 2-3

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICELY-BRED April farrowed Duroc-Jersey bred sows, \$60 each. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 2-2

FOR SALE—EXTRA FINE BIG TYPE POLAND- China boar are 32 months. Price \$90. D. A. Brown, Rumsey, Alta. 2-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, GOOD stock, June farrow, \$35. Theo. Hanson, Box 67, Viscount, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED OHIO IM-proved Chester boars, May litter, \$45 each. Broadfoot Bros., Silverton, Man.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD CAT-tle, young bulls and heifers sired by Ronald Fairfax (21511), also a few cows in calf to Ronald Fairfax. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 51-6

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM, ESTABLISHED 1855, have for sale a splendid lot of young Shorthorn bulls and females by the great Browndale by Avondale. Write for further information. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario. 3-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN- Angus. A few choice bulls on hand. Prices right. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. Route 2. 3-8

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL calves, 10 months. Big, growthy fellows. Choice bred and priced right, \$125 to \$150. Forest Home Stock Farm, Berton, Man. 3-5

OUR RED POLLS WON GRAND CHAMPION- ship on females at fourteen shows in 1919, including Chicago International. Write us. Jean du Luth Farms, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn. 1-ff

SELLING—PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULL, red, four years old, price \$200; pure-bred Shorthorn bull calf, roan, 10 months, price \$125. Jas. Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 2-2

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE SMOOTH POLLED Hereford bulls, 18 months old, sired by Pollard Climax. W. W. Lobb, Berton, Man. 32-8

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CHOICE REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS males, eight to 10 months, \$150 to \$200 each. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 49-7

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SELLING—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull, three years old, imported. Adolph Johnson, Fillmore, Sask.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, eight, 14 and 19 months old. Ed. Sinnett, Lamigan, Sask. 3-3

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL CALVES— \$60 to \$80 each. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 1-4

SELLING—FOUR ANGUS BULLS, TWO 8 AND two 16 months. W. J. Hiscock, Arden, Man. 1-8

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

STOCK—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, mares and fillies, ten Shorthorn bulls by imp. Mountain Bard; 20 cows and heifers in calf to Mountain Bard; a splendid lot of Oxford Down rams, one and two shearers, also lambs; Yorkshire bulls and sows, breeding age. An extra choice lot of Barred Rock cockerels. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 40ff

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3 extra good bulls, one year old this month, six young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Foul harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, 15ff

MAMMOTH JACK FOR SALE—D. E. JOHN- son, Conquest, Sask. 3-3

STOCK—Miscellaneous

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE consisting of a few choice bulls which should be at the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf by side, of the best breeding. Imported and Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English flocks. Jno. Miller, Ashburn, Ont. 40ff

SPECIAL OFFERING—REGISTERED BLACK Percheron stallion, rising four years, high-class, prize winner. He's a good one. Look him up; offering cheap just now. Also fine registered ten-month red Shorthorn bull, with size and quality \$150, crated ready for express shipment. Ernest Hysop, Killarney, Man. 1-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE bulls and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napanks, Man. 17ff

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULLS, 10 TO 15 months old, Poland-China bulls and Hampshire sows. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 2-2

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SHEEP FOR SALE OR ON SHARES—500 BRED ewes and ewe lambs for sale at attractive prices, half cash. All bred to registered rams. Or will be let on an equitable share basis in lots of from 25 to 100 to responsible parties. Apply A. J. McKay, Macdonald, Manitoba. 2-2

FOR SALE—A LIMITED NUMBER OF REGIS- tered Oxford Down ewes at different ages, bred to imported English bucks; also ewe lambs not bred. I keep no 'grades'. For particulars, phone or write T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 2-4

GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES IN LAMB to registered rams. The safest, surest and quickest way to make money from livestock. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. Phone 4. 1-2 ff

FOR SALE—YOUNG GRADE OXFORD EWES, good type, heavy dense fleeces. Splendid foundation stock. Bargain for someone. Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42-1

FOR SALE—90 BREEDING EWES, NEARLY all rising three years, all raised lambs this year. Price \$17 each. Wm. Hoegi, Quill Lake, Sask. 2-2

SELLING—FIFTY CHOICE SHROPSHIRE ewes, bred, \$18 each. Forty extra choice bred Oxford ewes. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 2-2

The Grain Growers' Guide

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FOR SALE—A SPLENDID THRESHING OUT- fit, in good shape; 10-20 International single-cylinder tractor and 24-40 New Racine separator, complete. A snap at \$1,200 cash. Apply Box 10, Lauder, Man.

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WANTED—CASH PRICE REEVES OR CASE plowing engine. Must be reasonably new and in good repairable condition. Give full information and lowest price first letter. Thos. Judson, Taber, Alta. 3-3

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CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Immediate sale, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00; three for \$7.00. J. C. Carrington, Bentley, Alta.

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels at \$3.00 each. Apply to J. F. Purvis, Saltecoats, Sask.

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3-4

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2-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00. Mrs. Wm. Murphy, Swift Current, Sask. Box 401.

2-2

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1-8

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2-2

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1-8

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1-4

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3-4

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2-2

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1-8

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3-2

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1-5

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2-4

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OAT SHEAVES—CHEAPEST FEED NOW ON the market. Not baled. C.N. points only. Frederick Ind., Lloydminster, Sask. 1-4

FOR SALE—QUANTITY OF SEED AND FEED oats. If interested write Box 87, Maryfield, Sask. 2-3

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT GREEN FEED. ALSO oat sheaves and two cars baled oat straw (green). J. S. Palmer, Artland, Sask. 2-3

WANTED—CAR FEED OATS. STATE PRICE, send samples. Secy-treas., Bethune Grain Growers' Association, Bethune, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—150 TONS BALED HAY. W. ORR, Mather, Man.

RAW FURS

I WILL PAY FOR QUICK SHIPMENTS OF rats from \$2.00 to \$4.50 each; wolf from \$18 to \$23 average; weasel, 75c. to \$2.25 each; mink, \$6.00 to \$16 each; skunk, \$1.00 to \$6.00 each. Ship or write what you have. I pay express or mail charges. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springside, Sask. 3-3

SITUATIONS

SALESMEN WANTED—LUBRICATING OIL, grease, paint, specialties. For immediate or spring delivery. Commission basis. Part or whole time. Men with car or rig. Deliveries from our Winnipeg station. Riverside Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio. 2-2

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED FARMER AND stockman, work for self and three sons on same farm. House for family; near schools. E. Bertram, Kapuskasing, Ont.

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'PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT.'—CLOVER, fall flowers and buckwheat honey. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto. 1f

CLOVER HONEY, 28c.; **DARK HONEY**, 24c. Wilber Swayse, Dunville, Ont. 5-3-4

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Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 780. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue G. Address:

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AUCTIONEER—SPECIALIST IN AUCTIONEERING, all kinds of sales, satisfaction guaranteed. Send your date of sale, list of what you have to sell, and I'll do the rest. Send dates early, as I already have dates for sales in different parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Oscar Holmberg, box 98, Minnedosa, Man. 2-2

WOOL BLANKETS—GOVERNMENT RESERVE stock, grey wool blankets, weighing from eight to nine pounds per pair. These splendid blankets have been washed and thoroughly sterilized and are ready for use. I can supply them in any quantity—from one blanket to a car load. Special rates to grain growers' associations. For particulars apply to William Fisher, Oak Bank, Man.

WANTED—ONE THOUSAND PURCHASERS of Cold Lake trout and whitefish in lots of one hundred pounds; ten cents per pound. Procure money orders on Edmonton. Hayward Edwards Limited, Cold Lake, Alta. 2-2

VICTORY BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD—RECOMMENDED FOR INVESTMENT. Write for information. J. B. Martin (member Winnipeg Stock Exchange), 704 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 1-4 tf

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19-1

KILL THE LICE ON YOUR HORSES AND cattle by using Royal Sovereign animal Lice Killer, absolutely guaranteed. Four-lb. tin \$1.25; two-lb. tin 75c. Postpaid. Sovereign Poultry Supply House, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

FOR SALE—A FULL CHEESE FACTORY equipment. For information address, Cyrille Cloutier, Westlock, Alta. 3-2

BEULAH MISSION RESCUE AND MATER nity Home for Women and Girls. Apply Marion, Box 1118, Edmonton, Alta. e.f.

SELLING—QUANTITY GOOSE FEATHERS, \$1.75 per pound. Box 299, Roland, Man. 2-3

19 95 ON Upward TRIAL American FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send, send, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$19.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy

Monthly Payment Plan Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

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SHIP YOUR FURS to CARRUTHERS TAGS, PRICE LIST and ADVICE FREE

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Branches:

BRANDON, SASKATOON, MOOSE JAW, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, VANCOUVER.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 16, 1920.

OATS—May futures are 2½ cents below the closing price of a week ago. The local market has not displayed any special feature but has been largely influenced by the action of American markets. Reports from south say that sentiment has changed a lot within the last week and that many traders are of the opinion that prices will have a further set-back. They argue that there are large stocks of grain yet to be marketed and that improved transportation conditions will soon more than offset the cash demand now existing. Meantime, the local cash demand is strong and offerings are moderate.

BARLEY—Although prices for May futures are slightly lower this week the premium on No. 3 C.W. has advanced more than enough to offset that. The market shows a firm undertone, and exporters are absorbing the light offerings at present prices.

FLAX—During the early part of the week there was an advance in future prices of 14 cents. This was due to good cash demand, and reports of more labor troubles in the Argentine. These reports were later found to have been exaggerated and the market eased off. Cash demands has continued good and No. 1 N.W. has been selling at several cents over May price.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	12	13	14	15	16	17	Ago	Ago
Oats	91½	92½	92½	92½	92½	93½	73½	
May 93½	91½	89	89½	89½	89½	90½	..	
Barley	158½	158	157½	156½	155½	158½	89½	
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax	506½	497	492	496	494	489	491½	309½
July 497½	483½	477	478	478½	470	481	..	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending January 3 was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	7,207	11,173	429,504
"	Oats	89,892	91,545	439,967
"	Barley	..	..	2,338
"	Flax	..	..	..
Moos Jaw	Wheat	1,319	1,434	273,461
"	Oats	14,487	10,065	224,779
"	Barley	..	..	6,056
"	Flax	..	26	9,584

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Livestock Department, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending January 16, 1920, as follows:

Cattle, 3,715; calves, 81; hogs, 6,545; sheep, 472.

There has been a fair run of cattle this week, and the market has been good on well-finished cows and steers, and prospects seem good for this class of stuff, as there is not much coming. One exceptionally fine bunch of steers shipped by L. P. Harrison, of St. Agathe, Man., topped the market on Thursday, at 14 cents per pound, and two steers from Mair, Saskatchewan, also consigned to United Grain Growers Limited, brought the same figure on Friday, but these were exceptionally well-finished cattle and graded prime by United Grain Growers salesman. These prices, however, must not be considered the market, as the southern markets would hardly warrant these prices. Stockers and feeders are selling steady with last week's close.

There are not many sheep and lambs coming, but prices are holding firm.

The hog market also continues firm, and selects are still quotable at 17 cents.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$11.00 to \$12.50
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	9.50 to 10.50
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	8.50 to 10.00
Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	7.50 to 8.25
Common to fair steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	7.00 to 7.50
Choice fat heifers, 900 to 1,100 lbs.	9.00 to 11.00
Good to choice cows, 800 to 1,000 lbs.	8.00 to 10.00
Fair to good cows, 600 to 800 lbs.	6.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter cows, 4,000 to 5,500 lbs.	4.00 to 5.50
Best fat oxen, 7,000 to 8,500 lbs.	7.00 to 8.50
Canner and cutter oxen, 5,000 to 6,000 lbs.	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls, 5,500 to 6,500 lbs.	6.50 to 8.00
Bologna bulls, 5,500 to 6,500 lbs.	5.50 to 6.25
Fat lambs, 12.00 to 13.50 lbs.	12.00 to 13.50
Sheep, 5.00 to 9.00 lbs.	5.00 to 9.00
Veal calves, choice, 10.00 to 12.00 lbs.	10.00 to 12.00
Veal calves, common, 7.00 to 9.00 lbs.	7.00 to 9.00

Stockers and Feeders

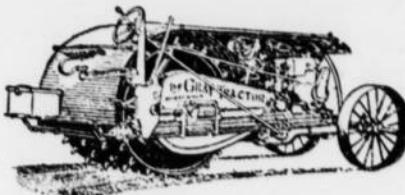
Choice weighty, good colored feeders	\$9.00 to \$10.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	6.00 to 8.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00

Hogs

Selects, fed and watered	\$17.00
Lights	9.00 to 14.50
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	12.00 to 14.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	12.00
Medium sows	10.00 to 11.00
Stags	7.50 to 10.00
Boars	3.00 to 8.00

CALGARY

This week's Alberta Stock Yards receipts: Horses, 506; cattle, 4,692; hogs,



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AS FOUND IN THE GRAY

Power

Waukesha Four-cylinder Motor, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Steady — Even — Without Vibration

Transmission of Power Without Loss

Direct drive from the motor to the rear by straight spur gears and heavy-duty steel roller chains. No bevel gears. No differential. All gears and chains running in a bath of oil in dust-proof cases.

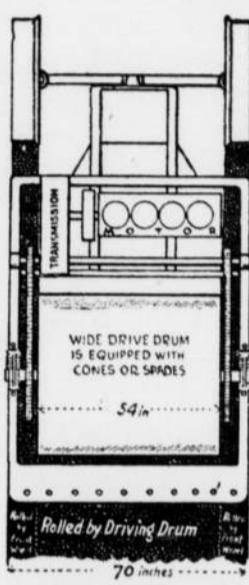
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The wide drive drum provides 54 inches of positive traction.

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One hundred per cent. efficiency in automobiles means cleanliness. The powerful motor that takes hills and pulls through mud and sand on high—is a clean engine. D.-B. Carbon Remover cuts away carbon from the metal, yet positively does not gum up the cylinders.

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D.-B. adds power to the car, cures engine trouble, adds years to the life of your motor, makes trips doubly enjoyable. Buy D.-B. to-day—accept no substitute.

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The packer that does three jobs.

Fast replacing non-convertible packers because of its greater flexibility and adaptation to uneven ground.



SUB-SURFACE CHANGED TO MULCHER

You can always tell a Farmer Jones—it has green rings. Has perfect distribution of weight, making it an all-purpose packer—get the facts now—so you can order early.

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BE WISE—don't wait—bundle up every fur you have on hand and ship to Hill Bros.—the old reliable fur house where you are sure of correct grading, highest prices and a square deal every time. WE CHARGE NO COMMISSION. Read these EXTRA HIGH PRICES we are paying if you ship your furs AT ONCE. Use the shipping tag—cut it out—paste on heavy cardboard—and attach it to your shipment.

NORTHWEST CANADA AND SIMILAR FURS

	Extra Large	Large	Medium	Small	Unprime or otherwise inferior
MUSKRAT	\$ 6.25-\$ 5.00	\$ 4.75-\$ 4.00	\$ 3.50-\$ 3.00	\$ 2.50-\$ 2.00	\$ 2.50-\$ 2.00
MARTEN Dark Brown	110.00-80.00	75.00-65.00	60.00-50.00	47.00-40.00	60.00-2.00
Pale	60.00-45.00	40.00-35.00	32.00-25.00	23.00-18.00	30.00-1.25
	45.00-30.00	35.00-30.00	25.00-20.00	19.00-15.00	25.00-1.00
MINK Dark Ordinary Coast	28.00-22.00	21.00-18.00	16.00-14.00	13.00-11.00	10.00-1.00
	21.00-18.00	17.00-15.00	13.50-11.00	10.00-8.00	9.00-.70
	17.00-14.00	13.00-11.50	10.90-8.25	8.00-5.50	8.00-.50
WOLF Cased Open	45.00-35.00	32.00-28.00	25.00-20.00	16.00-13.00	16.00-1.00
	38.00-32.00	29.00-25.00	20.00-17.00	13.00-11.00	15.00-.75
WHITE WEASEL	4.00-3.00	2.75-2.35	1.90-1.60	1.25-.90	1.25-.10
RED FOX	50.00-40.00	38.00-34.00	32.00-26.00	22.00-18.00	25.00-1.25
LYNX Heavy furred Ordinary	90.00-65.00	60.00-55.00	50.00-40.00	35.00-30.00	35.00-2.50
	65.00-55.00	50.00-45.00	40.00-35.00	27.00-22.00	30.00-1.50

If you live in any other section, ship us your furs and we will pay you highest market prices.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY unlimited quantities MUSKRATS, WOLVES and MINK

at following high prices for large or small lots.

Winter Rats \$6.50 to \$3.00 Wolf, fine, cased No. 1 \$35.00 to \$12.50

Fall Rats 4.00 to 2.00 Wolf, fine, cased No. 2 24.00 to 9.00

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Kits .25 to .15 Wolf, No. 4 .50

MINK, Prime Pale 18.00 to 10.00

MINK, Prime Dark \$25.00 to \$15.00

Also ALL OTHER FURS at Highest Current Rates.

PRESENT HIDE QUOTATIONS

Salted Beef c. c. c. c. Oxen, Stag and Bull
Hides .23 to .21 Calfskins .45 to .35 Hides, also Side-branded
Frozen Beef c. c. c. c. Kips .30 to .25 Beef Hides proportionately
Hides .22 to .20 Horse Hides 8.00 to 4.00 lower.
ALL HIDES will be figured highest market price on day of receipt.

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Wolf

We will pay you the highest prices on the market for your wolf if you ship immediately. Delays are dangerous; don't wait—ship today! Funsten grading and Funsten prices assure you largest returns. Every skin in your shipment will be given the best care and attention.

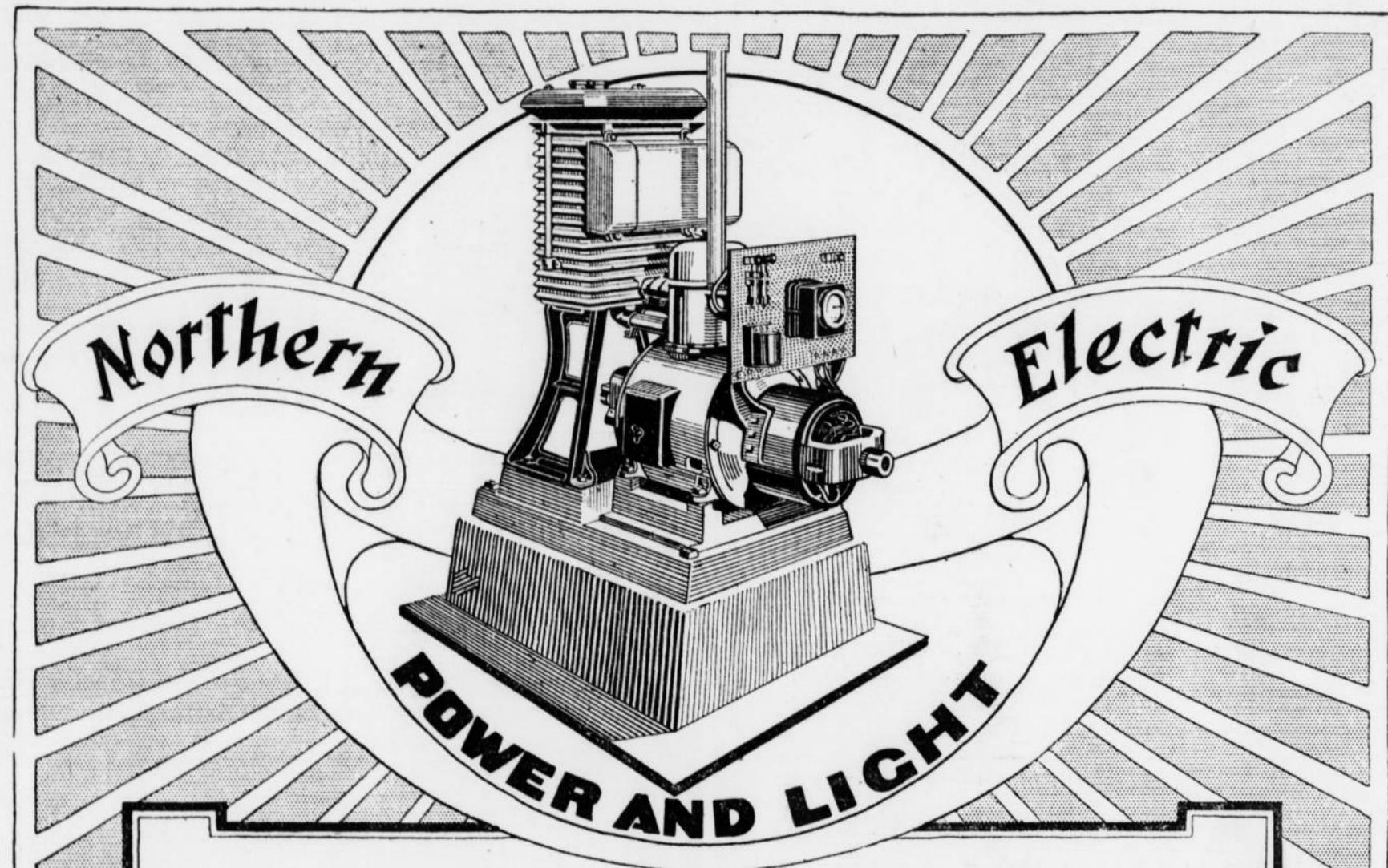
Mink We want mink and we are paying enormous prices for them. Ship us your mink and you will be more than satisfied.

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